

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 24

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, FEBRUARY, 2, 1916

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

Wampole's Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Great reconstruction tonic, and unequalled for prevention and cure of coughs, colds and other winter ailments.

\$1.00 Large Bottle \$1.00

D. C. JONES
DRUGGIST *Special Remedies* VULCAN

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

WHITE FISH

THE 4X MARKET



CROCKERY

The war is steadily advancing the price of crockery, but owing to large advance orders we are still able to offer you a large stock at low prices. Six different open stock patterns always on hand from which to choose your requirements.

98 Piece Dinner Set from \$12 to \$20

IRVING'S, Ltd.

WANTED!

Listings of Land for Sale in This District

Last year we had a most successful season, and we look for an increased demand this year, and farmers desirous of selling should place their listings with us early.

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN ALBERTA

VULCAN POSTAL BUSINESS IS GROWING FAST

Gross Postal Revenue For Past Year Was \$3,107.35 --Rural Offices Gain

If the postal business of a town is any indication of the general business welfare of a town then Vulcan must be going ahead, for the report of the Postmaster General for the year ending March, 1915 shows that Vulcan has greatly increased its business through the mails.

The gross postal revenue was \$3,107.35. The number of money orders issued was 5,471, having a total value of \$64,646.68, and the number of money orders paid was 596, with a total value of \$12,951.21. The amount of postal notes paid was \$1,366.98.

The corresponding figures for the year previously were:

Gross postal revenue, \$2,779.28; number of money orders issued, 4,752; total amount of orders issued, \$64,438.16; number of money orders paid, 532; total amount of money orders paid, \$11,590.41; total amount of postal notes paid, \$1,156.02.

REID HILL.

The reports show that the Reid Hill post office has had a gross postal revenue of \$164.28; number of money orders issued, 179; with a value of \$2,837.55; number of money orders paid, 57; total amount of money orders paid, \$743.57; total amount of postal notes paid, \$54.81.

QUEENSTOWN.

Total amount of postal revenue, \$154.64; number of money orders issued, 164; with a total value of \$3,246.48; number of money orders paid, 18; total amount of money orders paid, \$403.93; total amount of postal notes paid, \$51.80.

CHAMPION.

Gross postal revenue, \$1,925.30; amount of money orders issued, 1,556; total amount of money orders issued, \$5,405.90; number of money orders paid, 354; total amount of money orders paid, \$6,609.59; total amount of postal notes paid, \$533.83.

Carmangay I. O. O. F. Visit Vulcan Lodge

Wednesday evening last was a big time in the Vulcan I. O. O. F. Lodge as a number of the members of the Carmangay I. O. O. F. Lodge, as well as the degree team visited their Vulcan brethren, and exemplified the Initiatory degree under the direction of Jas Davey, the degree captain.

The following is the list of the Carmangay visitors:

J. W. Miller, Jas. Davey, Geo. Baldwin, Geo. Simmons, L. J. Carter, H. Mison, T. Goodsir, R. B. Snyder, J. F. Snyder, Lorne McGinnis, F. Walker, F. Low, E. F. Morewood, H. C. Sorenson, A. N. McIntyre, R. Cook, E. Copeland, B. D. Hammond, J. Fleisher, E. Stitt, J. M. Davis, and H. R. Sprague.

After Lodge had concluded the visitors were entertained to supper in the small hall, during which many speeches were made, by the visitors and members of the home Lodge.

Red Cross Make \$28

The reports on the Red Cross efforts to raise money for the cause show that during the past ten days the ladies have added \$28 to the funds.

At the Thursday evening meeting of the Short Course School the ladies served a light luncheon at a charge of fifteen cents a head. This brought in \$10, although it was expected that the large crowd who were present would have patronized the Red Cross tea room rather better than was the case.

Then on Friday of last week, the Sock shower at the home of Mrs. Grant was responsible for the raising of \$18. This amount would have been much larger had the weather been such that a large attendance could have been present, but many ladies were kept from being there on account of the cold. But the effort shows that the ladies of the town are making a real effort to support the cause.

The superintendent of supplies, Mrs. A. G. Spooner, is desirous that all the ladies who have any work for the Red Cross in their possession will kindly turn it into her by Saturday of this week.

The Week's Summary

Alberta House Meets Feb. 24—An announcement by Premier Sifton during the past few days is to the effect that the Provincial Legislature will convene on Thursday February 24th.

Armed Ships Denied U. S. Ports—The United States has asked the European belligerents to make a general agreement to square their submarine war with the principles of humanity and international. The U. S. Government takes the position that with the changed conditions of naval warfare, merchant ships should carry no armament whatever. All the powers have been notified to this effect and should they refuse to agree, then their merchant ships will be denied entry into U. S. ports.

Dam Bursts: 14 Killed—Fourteen persons are known to have been killed, many are missing, and a wide stretch of country was devastated on January 28th, when a dam of the San Diego water system broke in the Otay valley. The break was caused by the strain of flood waters from the storm which has been raging for several days.

Second Curling Schedule

The second curling schedule is drawn up and play on it has commenced. The following are the dates:

Jan. 27, Spooner-Grant, Nelson-Trail
.. 28, Wolfe-Reeves, Lebow-Pentland
Jan. 29, Skene-Nelson, Elves-Spooner
.. 31, Lebow-Trail, Grant-Wolfe
Feb. 1, Pentland-Skene, Elves-Reeves
.. 2, Nelson-Spooner, Trail-Grant
.. 3, Pentland-Reeves, Wolfe-Lebow
.. 4, Elves-Skene, Lebow-Reeves
.. 5, Trail-Spooner, Nelson-Wolfe
.. 7, Lebow-Grant, Reeves-Skene
.. 8, Wolfe-Spooner, Elves-Pentland
.. 9, Nelson-Grant, Reeves-Trail
.. 10, Lebow-Skene, Pentland-Spooner
.. 11, Elves-Wolfe, Grant-Reeves
.. 12, Pentland-Nelson, Trail-Skene
.. 14, Elves-Grant, Spooner-Lebow
.. 15, Nelson-Reeves, Wolfe-Trail
.. 16, Skene-Spooner, Pentland-Grant
.. 17, Elves-Trail, Lebow-Nelson
.. 18, Grant-Skene, Pentland-Wolfe
.. 19, Elves-Nelson, Reeves-Spooner
.. 21, Pentland-Trail, Lebow-Elves
.. 22, Skene-Wolfe.

The results of the first schedule are as follows:

	Won	Lost
Spooner	7	2
Grant	7	2
Reeves	7	2
Pentland (1 game to play)	5	3
Wolfe (1 game to play)	4	4
Nelson (1 game to play)	4	4
Elves (1 game to play)	3	5
Trail	3	6
Lebow	2	7
Skene	1	8

Farwell Dinner and Presentation

On Saturday evening the members of the 'Orphans Club', one of the most exclusive gatherings in the province, met at their club rooms at the Bank of Commerce, for the purpose of bidding farewell to one of the members, Mr. J. R. Cromarty, who has been removed from the Vulcan branch to the Milford branch of the Bank of Commerce. The departing member was presented with a handsome gift, and various speeches were made.

Following this the party adjourned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Ferguson, where a dinner awaited them. Having dispensed with this part of the proceedings the gathering proceeded en masse to the railway depot where farewells were indulged in, and Mr. Cromarty was given a hearty send-off with the good wishes of the Orphans for his future welfare and prosperity.

Legislature Meets Feb. 24

That the provincial legislature will assemble on Thursday, February 24th, was the recent announcement of Premier Sifton.

This will be the first session for Lieutenant Governor Brett to officiate.

In connection with the Womens Suffrage Bill giving the women the right to vote at provincial elections, which will be introduced by the Premier, it is the intention of the Government to go a step further and introduce the principle not only into provincial but into municipal and school areas, giving women the right to vote and hold office.

Okotoks ladies play the postponed hockey match vs. the Vulcan Crescents on Saturday February 5 at 3 o'clock p.m.

TOWN COUNCIL HOLD A SHORT MEETING TUES.

The Electric Light Plant Is Again Up For Consideration

Last Tuesday's meeting of the council was not of any length, all the business for attention being the tenders for a town man, a few bills to sanction, and the electric lighting proposition to consider.

All the councillors were present, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The bills allowed were: D. C. Jones, \$3.95; Imperial Hotel, \$11.25.

There were two tenders for the position of town man, one from the present holder of the job, Frank Kaiser, and one from Mr. J. H. Powell. Kaiser's tender was for \$85 per month, with the addition of feed for his team, and Powell's tender was for \$80 per month inclusive. Neither were accepted, the council leaving the matter over for further consideration at the next meeting.

The electric lighting proposition did not get further than the reading of communications in regard to the same, and instructions to the secretary to write to the Northwestern Engineering and Electric Company in regard to their offer of a plant.

Skating Carnival On Thursday Next

The skating carnival, postponed from last Thursday, is to take place on Thursday evening of this week providing the weather does not get too cold.

The management have the idea that this week's weather is going to be more favorable for the carnival this week, and they are making arrangements for it being held.

The following is the list of prizes and events:

- (1) Best lady and gent skater in costumes 1/2 doz. cups and saucers by Mr. Lindsay. Box of cigars by Imperial Hotel.
- (2) Best ladies costume, doz. photos by Mr. Morton.
- (3) Best ladies costume, comic, hand bag, by Irvings Ltd.
- (4) Best men's costume, pair of hockey shoes by A. G. Spooner
- (5) Best men's costume, comic, 20 lb. pail lard, by 4X meat market.
- (6) Best child's costume, 1st manicure set by D. C. Jones. 2nd \$1 cash, by F. Smart.
- (7) Best lady skater in costume, 1st pair Invictus shoes, by H. W. Reeves, 2nd Gloves, A. Mitchell.
- (8) Boys race, 14 yrs. and under, fountain pen by Flood & Whicher.
- (9) Ladies half-mile race, 1st pair Tube skates by Wolfe & Pettman, 2nd piece cut glass R. Dodds.
- (10) Best gentleman skater in costume, 1st sweater Elves Bros, 2nd pair 2-buckle overshoes by W. F. Bradin.
- (11) Best clown's costume, inner tube for Ford car by Motor Inn Garage.
- (12) Most original costume, lady or gentleman, 1st 100 lbs. Royal Household Flour, 2nd 30 lbs. Oat Meal by Vulcan Co-Operative Co.
- (13) Half-mile couple race, set of carvers by Wood, Vallance & Adams, Calgary, Suit Dry Cleaned by P. Gillespie
- (14) Men's half-mile race, pair shoes, T. R. Hays.
- (15) Girls race, 15 yrs. and under, locket and chain by M. H. Kahler.

Judging of costumes starts at 8 p. m. sharp.

Admission 25 cents

The Red Cross committee will be on hand to serve refreshments.

TO RECRUIT IN VULCAN

Lieut. Naylor Here For A Few Days To Get Recruits

Recruits are wanted for the 137th O Battalion, C. E. F., under the command of Lieut-Colonel Morfitt, and today—(Wednesday) Lieut. Naylor arrived in Vulcan for the purpose of enrolling men for the colors.

: LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST :

Mr. J. N. Johnston has returned from his trip to Manitoba.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall on January 21st, a son.

Mr. L. S. Jack paid a short visit to Lethbridge during the past week.

Mr. R. L. Elves was a visitor to Calgary for the week end.

Mr. T. R. Hays was a visitor to Calgary on Saturday evening.

Mr. Cooper, of Reid Hill, who was a business visitor to Calgary last week, returned to Vulcan on Monday.

Born. On Sunday, January 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Miller, of Champion, a daughter.

The Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League holds its annual Convention at Calgary on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Mr. Peter Terry made his last trip with the Reid Hill and Armada mails on Monday. The mail contract will be worked in future by Mr. J. W. H. Bond.

Mr. Cromarty, of the Bank of Commerce staff has been moved to the branch of Milford, Saskatchewan. He left Vulcan on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fletcher of Brant, have recently left for Walla Walla, Washington for a visit of about six weeks.

Dr. J. T. Ferguson was unable to preach at Vulcan on Sunday last as was announced, and his visit is postponed for a few weeks.

In the Frankburg elections for local improvement councillors Mr. W. A. Lavender was elected over four other nominees for division No. 6.

Pte. Harry Mould has received a slight injury, amounting to a sprained knee, during the past few weeks in the trenches. His last letter was written while in hospital. Letters from him appear in another column.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. Claude Broderick had his left hand very badly frozen while getting a load of hay. He was brought to town by Dr. Knowles for treatment, and was sent to the High River hospital the following day.

The Ladies' Aid held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. A. M. Trail on Thursday afternoon, but owing to the extreme cold there was only a slight attendance. A large attendance is expected at the next meeting.

When an east bound extra freight train collided with a pusher engine near Moose Jaw on January 25th, Mr. J. Reardon of High River received severe bruises on the head and body, and also cuts on the head. He was in charge of a car of stock.

There was a fair attendance at the masquerade dance on Friday evening of last week, the cold being responsible for the small attendance from the country districts. The prize for the best ladies costume was won by Miss E. Farrand, who was dressed as a Mexican girl, and Mr. A. M. Armstrong, as Henry VIII, secured the first prize for the best gentleman's costume. The prize for the best all round costume went to Mr. W. D. Allen, who was attired as a Baby Doll.

Reid Hill Items

Born to Mr. Mrs. Warden on Thursday last a daughter.

Born to J. Marshall last week a boy.

Arthur Brown left this week for Perfordville, north of Calgary.

A birthday party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith in honor of their daughter, Miss Bertha Smith.

Mr. Sam Finland has purchased a new Ford Car.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Who are you?" Marion cried. "Speak, or I call for help."

The threat was futile, considering the time of night. The bushes parted and two men appeared. Marion gave one loud scream, but before she could repeat the cry a hand was laid on her lips.

Whoever they were, they were not unduly rough. The hand that stayed further clamor was hard, but it was not cruel.

"You are not to cry out again," a voice whispered. "I will not injure you if you promise not to call out."

Marion indicated that she would comply with this suggestion. Immediately the hand fell from her lips.

"This is an outrage," she said. "That is beside the point," was the reply. "It is an outrage, but we are not going to treat you badly. We are unfortunately compelled to keep you for some four-and-twenty hours from the custody of your friends, but you may rest assured that you will be treated with every consideration."

"I am your prisoner, then?"

"Since you like to put it in that way, yes."

Marion was properly indignant. She pointed out that the course these men were pursuing was a criminal one, and that it was likely to lead them into trouble.

But she might have been speaking to the winds. If she could only see these people! She had not the remotest idea what they were like. The man who spoke was evidently a gentleman; his companion seemed like a working man—a sailor by his walk. And yet it was impossible to see the faces of either.

"We are going to conduct you to one of the caves," was the reply. "Unfortunately no house is available for our purpose or we should not put you to this inconvenience. But we have made every precaution for your comfort, and you are not likely to suffer for want of food or anything of that kind. And I pledge you my word of honor that you shall not be detained a minute beyond the specified time."

He touched Marion on the arm to indicate a forward movement.

"I suppose it is of no use to ask your name," Marion said coldly.

"I have no objection," said the other. "The time is coming when it will be necessary to speak very plainly indeed. My name is George Abell, and I am secretary to Dr. Sergius Tchigorosky. My friend's name is Elsie. He was at one time a servant in the employ of one of your family."

"Tchigorosky?" Marion cried. "But he is dead."

"That seems to be the popular impression," Abell said gravely.

"The words appeared to strike a chill in Marion. She began to comprehend that all her sacrifices had been made in vain.

"Tchigorosky not dead?" she said hoarsely.

"No," said Abell. "I saw him a little time ago. It will perhaps not surprise you to hear that I am acting under his orders."

"But he could not know that I—"

"Dr. Tchigorosky seems to divine matters. He seems to know what people will do almost by instinct. He is a wonderful man and does wonderful things. But I cannot tell you any more; I am merely acting under orders."

He indicated the way and Marion proceeded without further protest. She felt like a condemned criminal when the sentence is pronounced. A long period of suspense and anxiety was nearly finished. How it was going to end Marion neither knew nor cared. But she did know that the woman who was known as Mrs. May was doomed.

Not another word passed until the foot of the hills of the cliffs was reached. It was no easy matter to get down in the dark, but it was managed at length.

It was near the lonely spot where Geoffrey's stranded boat had been found. For days together nobody came here and Marion could not console herself with the fact that she could be rescued. Not that she much cared; indeed, it was a matter of indifference to her what happened.

Abell was polite and attentive. He indicated a pile of rugs and wraps; if Miss Ravenspur wanted anything she had only to call out and it would be supplied immediately.

"I want nothing but to rest," Marion said wearily. "I am tired out. I feel as if I could sleep for a thousand years. I am so exhausted mentally that I have no astonishment to find myself in this strange situation."

Abell bowed and retired. The night was warm and the cave, being above any, even the high spring tides, was dry. Marion flung herself down upon the pile of wraps and almost at once fell fast asleep. When she came to herself again the sun was shining high. Outside Abell was pacing the sands. Marion called to him.

"I want some breakfast," she said, "and then I should like to have a talk with you. If only I had a looking glass."

"You don't need one," Abell said respectfully. "I am sure you are looking as admirably as possible. Still, that has been thought of. There is a looking glass in the corner."

Marion smiled despite herself. She found the glass and propped it up before her. There was no cause for

alarm. She looked as neat and fresh as if she had just made a due and elaborate toilette. Geoffrey was fond of saying that after a football match Marion would have remained as neat and tidy as ever. She ate her breakfast heartily—good tea, with eggs, bread and butter, and strawberries.

"Do you want anything more?" asked Abell, looking in.

"Nothing, except my liberty," Marion replied. "You may come in and smoke if you like. How long are you going to detain me here?"

"Four and twenty hours."

"But I shall be missed. They will search for me. By this time, of course, they are hunting all over the place for me. They will come here—"

"I think not," Abell said politely. "It is too near home. Nobody would dream of looking for you in a cave close to the castle. We thought of all that. They will not look for you for other reasons."

Marion glanced swiftly at the speaker.

"How could you prevent them?" she demanded.

Abell puffed airily at his cigarette. He smiled pleasantly.

"There are many ways," he said. "You do not come down to breakfast. They begin to be alarmed at your absence. Somebody goes to your room and finds there a note addressed to your grandfather. That note is apparently in your handwriting. I contain a few lines to the effect that you have made a great discovery. You have gone to follow it up. The family is not to be alarmed if you do not return till very late. When you come back you hope to have a joyful revelation for everybody."

Marion smiled in reply. Abell seemed to be so sure of his ground.

"What you outline means forgery," she said.

"So I presume," Abell replied coolly. "But forgery is so simple nowadays with the aid of the camera. After what I have told you you will be able to see that our scheme has been thoughtfully worked out."

"And when I come back do I bring a joyful confession with me?"

Abell looked steadily at the speaker. There was something in the expression of his eyes that caused her to drop hers.

"That depends entirely upon yourself," he murmured. "One thing you may rely upon—the confession will be made and the clouds rolled away. It is only a matter of hours now. Surely, you do not need to be told why you are detained?"

For some reason best known to herself Marion did not need to be told. It was a long time before she spoke again. She ought to have been angry with this man; she ought to have turned from him with indignation; but she did nothing of the kind. And if she had, her indignation would have been wasted.

"You are in Dr. Tchigorosky's confidence?" she asked.

Abell shook his head with a smile. "I know a great deal about him," he said. "I help him in his experiments. But as to being in his confidence—no. I don't suppose any man in the world enjoys that, unless it is your uncle Ralph."

Marion started. In that moment many things became clear to her. Hitherto she had regarded Ralph Ravenspur as anything but a man to be dreaded or feared. Now she knew better. Why had she not thought of this before?

"They are great friends?" she said.

"Oh, yes. They have been all over the world together. And they have been in places which they do not mention to anybody."

(To be Continued)

A laughable trench incident is described in the following letter from a member of the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps:

Whilst on sentry duty in one of our first line trenches, I heard a strange sound coming from a communication trench, which led into the German trench. I decided to wait, but did not have to wait long before I saw a German coming towards me. I covered him with my rifle and tin-opener, but, seeing that he did not throw up his hands and shout 'Mercy, Kamerad,' I walked up to him, and was surprised to find him carrying six bottles of hot coffee. I marched him up to my officer who politely relieved him of his heavy burden and took him prisoner. We sentenced his coffee to death, took his helmet, hoisted it on a bayonet, and waved it above our parapet. His comrades knew what had happened, and, thinking we would like something to eat with the coffee, sent us over some 'shrapnel pudding.' We returned the compliment with a volley of 'Old Fencers' jams, but, to the surprise of the Germans it wasn't jam to tickle their palates, but gunpowder.

Arrangements are practically completed for the Canadian ambulance train built in Canada for service on the western front by a large railway corporation, which, it is reported, will practically donate specially built cars, and several patriotic associations in the Dominion will fit it out complete even to tail lamps.

It has been suggested also that a Canadian built engine, specially built to the different gauge of the French lines, be sent over. An all-Canadian train, which is the idea of Lady Brooke, will make the Dominion represented in every department of Army Medical work in France.

Police Charge

Peace Rioters

Many Wounded in Berlin by Sabre Thrusts When Demonstration Was Made

According to a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian news has reached Switzerland from a trustworthy source suggests that peace currents are certainly flowing in the high governing and directing spheres of Berlin, but that it is impossible to speak of them with any degree of precision.

It seems the financiers are becoming specially restive, not because they are less patriotic than the other classes in Germany, but because they see more clearly than any prolonged continuance of the war means, in the words ascribed to a prominent Berlin banker, "hideous bankruptcy."

All evidence available seems to indicate also that Gen. Von Falkenhayn, chief of the general staff, shares this comparative moderation of tone. For the discussion of the peace terms the military element, it is predicted, will adopt a chastened rather than an arrogant attitude. That of the German working classes toward the war seems to have become one of uncompromising hostility.

Hardly a day passes without some example of this new spirit of revolt being quoted in the Swiss Socialist newspapers. The Berne Tagwacht and Zurich Volksrecht, which are not subject to the German censorship, are regarded as reflecting German Socialist opinion more accurately than the Vorwaerts is able to do.

The Tagwacht prints as the latest and most startling instances of popular discontent a description by one of the participants of a peace demonstration which took place in Berlin on the evening of the Reichstag opening. This account supplements the brief reports hitherto telegraphed to England.

The Tagwacht correspondent says: "Ten thousand men and women took part in a peace demonstration which marked the opening of the Reichstag November 30. A crowd collected toward eight o'clock in the evening in Unter den Linden. One section of the demonstrators came from the Schloss (the imperial palace). The crowd sang outside the opera house, and as this section passed through the Unter den Linden in the direction of the Brandenburg, a squad of police which had been specially stationed in the neighborhood rushed out and drove it back along the Friedrichstrasse and Charlottenstrasse."

"After they had driven one section of the demonstrators into the side streets, the police tried to drive off those who had congregated in the Charlottenstrasse and Friedrichstrasse. Mounted police began the attack, using their sabres in many directions and cutting at the demonstrators."

"Look out, or we will polish you off!" cried a mounted policeman.

"Our men are bleeding yonder, so you can slaughter us here," replied a war wife.

The aim of the police seemed to be to clear the Wilhelmstrasse, where the imperial government buildings and foreign embassies are situated. Finally under pressure of the police, the crowd dispersed north and south. Cries in favor of a speedy termination of the war were everywhere heard, and cheers for Liebknecht were raised. The demonstration lasted several hours and at the close the demonstrators marched through the city in military formation amid cries for peace.

"Soldiers took part in the demonstration, and some were arrested. Many people received sword wounds in the police charges."

Canada's Exports Increase During War Times

Enterprising Drug Company is Reaching Out Into New Territory

In many lines of drugs and chemicals, Germany had the world's market in her hands. With the war, the German and Austrian sources were cut off and the prices of drugs have increased some 50, some 100 and some 1,000 per cent.

The large proprietary medicine firms have, as a consequence, had their profits greatly reduced because they have refused to increase the prices of their preparations to the public.

This has naturally caused them to make an effort to increase business by taking on new territory. As an illustration we may refer to the Dr. Chase Medicine Co., whose representative, Mr. P. R. Cumming, left Toronto on Tuesday last for an extended trip through Cuba, the West Indies, Central America, including Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, British, French and Dutch Guiana in South America.

On account of the extensive sales of Dr. Chase's medicines throughout Canada and the United States, there has developed a certain amount of direct trade in all parts of the world. The present undertaking is to consolidate this trade and by appointing agents in all these places, to establish business throughout these countries on a lasting basis.

As Mr. Cumming is well acquainted with the drug trade throughout the West Indies and South America, it is expected that his trip will meet with success, and that these medicines will find a further field of usefulness.—Toronto News.

Over a Thousand Pensions Granted

One thousand and thirty pensions have been passed by the board of pensions of the militia department to date, indicating the extent to which Canadians have suffered in the war.

All applications for pensions are passed upon by the pensions board and pensions are allowed on the basis laid down in the act.

Grading Dairy Products

Grading of Cream in Order to Improve the Standard

Saskatchewan seems to be without doubt taking the lead in dairying, not in the quantity of output but in quality and also in the systematic organization of the industry.

Most of the creameries are worked on a co-operative basis and operated by the government. In order to improve the standard of the output from these, the grading of the cream was started some years ago. This was found to work so effectively in improving the quality that many farmers were sending cream of better quality than required by the standard for the best grade. In order to meet this situation a higher grade was added to the then-existing classification.

The following grading of cream is now in use, and is giving excellent satisfaction:

Extra No. 1—Perfectly sweet and fit for table use.

No. 1—Cream, clean and fresh flavored, showing no sediment and free of lumps and curdy matter.

No. 2—Sour or sweet cream, slightly off or strong in flavor, but of a smooth and even consistency.

No. 3—Cream that does not qualify for grades one or two. This cream will be rejected.

The producer receives monetary compensation for the extra work involved in supplying the highest grade of cream. This is three cents more per pound of butter fat for Extra No. 1 than No. 1, and five cents above No. 2.

In no instance, reports W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner, has a farmer supplying "Extra No. 1" cream withdrawn his patronage from a co-operative creamery, while in some cases farmers supplying No. 2 cream have withdrawn their support, and, although the volume of business declined, the quality of the butter, because of the absence of much of the No. 2 cream, showed a decided improvement. Their withdrawal in most cases was only temporary, since the price paid for the better flavored cream proved a powerful magnet and those who yielded to its influence have demonstrated that where dollars and cents are the reward for labor the possibility of the production of sweet flavored, clean cream is seldom questioned. This practice is the forerunner of profitable markets, which everyone knows means profitable returns to the dairy farmer.

Grading has proved so satisfactory in the case of the cream that it has now been extended to the butter.

Each creamery is designated by a letter and each churning by a separate number. Both the creamery letter and the churning number are stamped on every box of butter packed from a particular churning. A daily report is made out at the creamery, which also shows this information, together with the number of boxes of butter from that particular churning. On the arrival of the butter at cold storage each week it is an easy matter to sort out and examine a box of butter from any churning.

Having information on each manager's daily work, it is possible to classify the butter consignments according to the requirements of the respective markets or individual dealers, thus preventing second grade butter being shipped to any point and in this way satisfy the various customers. All consignments are ordered shipped from cold storage by reference to the official grade certificates, the originals of which are subsequently forwarded to the purchaser, the duplicates being retained one file for reference.

No one need argue that it is impossible to send good cream to the creamery during the summer months for the results of some of the co-operative creameries show that as high as eighty-nine per cent. of the cream received during the six summer months graded Extra No. 1 or No. 1.

Ready to Beg Mercy From Captor

A curious instance of what may be called German "thoroughness" in providing for contingencies has been related in one of the Russian papers.

A German landowner was recently made prisoner of war in the Riga region. He hastened to present to the Russian officer who interrogated him a letter from his mother addressed to a former Russian ambassador at Constantinople with whom he had been on friendly terms, and asking for protection for her son.

With a smile the Russian officer inquired of the German prisoner what would have been the case if he had been made captive by the French instead of the Russians. Without betraying any concern the German answered, "Oh, I had foreseen everything. I have also letters for highly-placed persons in France." And we daresay for persons in England too.

To facilitate the testing of shrapnel there has been devised a thermostatically controlled electric oven and it is now in use in one of the government arsenals in Pennsylvania.

In the testing of shrapnel shells it is necessary that a temperature of 120 deg. Fahr. be maintained continuously for a period of twenty-four hours. In the new electric furnace the control of a thermostat breaks the heating circuit when the temperature exceeds the limit set and again makes it when the temperature has been lowered to the required degree. Arcing across the contact points has been reduced to a minimum by means of a condenser shunted across them. It is claimed that the temperature of the oven in a continuous test of twenty-four hours did not vary more than one degree.

"I'd face a dragon to win that girl, just as knights did in the days of yore. In fact, I'd welcome a dragon to face."

"Your wish may be granted. Wait until you see her mother, my boy."

BUILDING PLANS FOR HOUSES AND BARN

Designed for Farmers of Western Canada

General Purpose Barn

A general purpose barn built on liberal lines, allowing ample space for all stock, yet allowing no waste area. This barn can be styled the maximum accommodation for the least money. The ground floor is well lighted with 24 windows, all of that special type, higher at bottom, which obviates draughts striking the cattle.

The barn on the right-hand side gives accommodation for 14 head of cattle, heads towards the outside wall, and facing the feed passage, which features has decided advantages. There are also four large pens for loose stock, three of which have doorways in the barnyard, the one box stall in corner of the cow stable will prove to great advantage. It may provide accommodation for a bull or

an expensive matter, and will be found very convenient. The loft in addition to providing ample space for the storage of sufficient feed to carry stock over a considerable period, can also be used to some extent for the storage of implements.

The barn door used at the driveway is exceptionally large, being 12x14, and as such a sized door would be unwieldy, built in two pieces, the upper portion is separated and hinged, so as to lift up.

Just a word as to construction. Special attention has been given to the doors in all our barns. In the first place, they are standardized as to size, in the second place, they are built with an air space, which provides warmth, and constructed in such a manner, as under reasonable



else be kept as a hospital stall for sick cattle.

On the left-hand side of the barn, there is accommodation in four double stalls for eight horses, also four single stalls, so that 12 horses can be kept in stalls all the time and in addition there are two large box stalls.

The harness room is a very valuable adjunct, the space occupied will pay for itself, in the saving it will create in the care of the harness.

The loft layout in this barn calls for special study, as with the driveway to the loft, all the driveways we will show are built with a grade of 1 to 6.

Unloading can be done, either by driving directly into the barn or using the overhead carrier through the end doors, as occasion may demand. This double access to the loft, is not

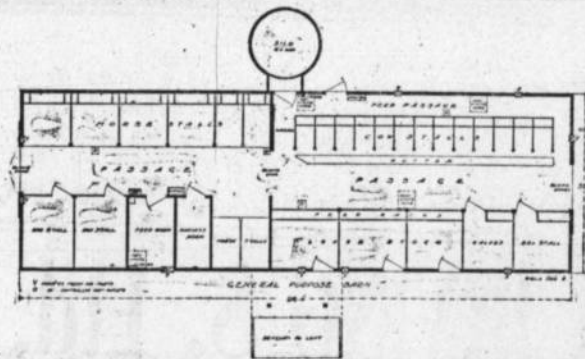
conditions, will give long life to the door.

The roof is of gambrel type, which is an easy type for anyone to construct, at the same time it gives practically all the storage area that can be ordinarily and conveniently used in the storage of feed.

In this barn 2x6 studs 13 feet long are used, they are spaced 2 feet on centres.

In another article on barns, we will deal with the question of various widths of barns, and endeavor to show the advantages of a narrow barn as compared with a wide one.

We will be very pleased to have a plan book showing numerous designs of "Houses and Barns" furnished on application to the Designers, c/o Toronto Type Foundry Co., Winnipeg, Man.



Germans Are Weary of It

A private in the Rhine Brigade, writing to his wife at Portsmouth, Eng., says:

You could never realize the awful state the trenches are in now. Of course, the Germans are in same; in fact, I believe they are worse off than us. Today four of the enemy rushed out of their trenches with white handkerchiefs and gave themselves up to one of our regiments. They said they were absolutely fed up with it. Opposite us they keep shouting all day long that they wanted peace and hoped the war would soon end. It is fairly certain that they don't care what happens. Our trenches have fallen in to such an extent that to move along one has to expose oneself all along the parapet. As we are less than 200 yards from the enemy they could not miss us. But would you believe it, they are absolutely dejected and fed up, and, given a fair chance, the whole lot would come over and surrender to us.

The Pribilof South Sea Seal Herd at the end of the breeding season of 1915 contained about a third of a million animals of both sexes and all ages, or about 40,000 more than last year. The pups born this year numbered 103,526. The rapid increase in this herd is due to the international agreement, which has suspended the killing of seals in the Pribilof Islands, except a small number of males killed annually for food by the natives.

An English battalion was recently warned to keep a careful watch for any contrivances which the Germans might use with the object of producing poisonous gases. Shortly afterwards on taking over some trenches an old bagpipe was found. At once the colonel, who possessed a rare sense of humor, sent the following message to brigade headquarters:

"A weird instrument has just been discovered in my trenches; it is believed to have been used for producing asphyxiating noises!"

Teuton Reserves Gone

Germany and Austria Forced to Call on Aged and Physically Unfit to Fill Ranks

The British press representative with the French army accuses that by the end of August all of the 1916 contingent in Germany had been called up, and every man between 18 and 40 capable of bearing arms, outside of those in the munition and other necessary industries, was under arms. The remaining reserves were the 1917 class and men over 40 years. To meet further losses, Germany must call its men over 45 years, and already a secret circular has been issued instructing authorities to register all men up to 50 years.

In November Austria-Hungary called up all men from 45 to 50 also, half of them being sent immediately to the front. Only the eighteen-year-old youths remain, and the time of putting them into the firing line will necessarily come early in the spring. Germany and Austria-Hungary are therefore about on a par in respect of the draining of their man-power. In Germany, according to the same army authority, army doctors have passed as fit for service men with one eye, lame men, hunchbacks, and even consumptives. The Russians report the presence of deaf mutes on the firing line, and reports from the Anglo-French front indicate a steadily growing admixture of old men in the German regiments. Facts like these, which are far better known in the Teuton countries than to the allies, outside of the iron curtain, have led one German newspaper to insist that Germany must make peace now before it is too late. The chancellor is trying to do that, very thing.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

"But," said the young mosquito, "is not man much stronger than we?"

"He is," replied the fond parent; "but we may venture to attack him on account of our superior mobility."

The Queen's Hotel

TORONTO

American Plan—\$3.00 and up; \$4.00 with bath

ONE of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion of Canada, strictly first-class. The Queen's is well-known. 400 rooms, 120 with bath; long distance telephone in every room; elegantly furnished throughout; cuisine and service of the highest order of excellence. Is within easy reach of railway station. Hotel coaches meet all trains.

McGAW & WINNETT

NERVOUS PEOPLE

are usually thin and easily worried, sleep does not refresh and the system gets weaker and weaker.

Scott's Emulsion corrects nervousness by force of nourishment—it feeds the nerve centres by distributing energy and power all over the body. Don't resort to alcoholic mixtures or drug concoctions.

Get SCOTT'S EMULSION for your nerves—nothing equals it. Write at once for free literature to the nearest SCOTT'S.

14-25 EVERY DRUGGIST HAS IT.

Abyssinia's Emperor Offers Aid to Allies

Would Give 200,000 Soldiers as Entente's Necessities Demanded

Jeassu, the young emperor of Abyssinia, is so favorably disposed towards the entente allies that he not only resisted efforts of German agents to induce him to negotiate treaties with Great Britain, Italy and France last year but offered 200,000 soldiers to be used by the allies as their military necessities demanded, according to Pierre Aiybe, a member of the Colonial Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. Aiybe made this assertion in connection with the resolution now before the foreign affairs and colonial committees of the chamber, introduced by Gratien Candace, a colored deputy from Guadeloupe, that the French government, in accordance with the allies of France, seek immediately the means of securing the co-operation of Abyssinian troops under a guarantee of the independence of that country. With regard to this proposition it is recalled that the late King Menelik concluded a treaty of alliance with France in 1907.

M. Aiybe points out that the French railroad connecting the French port of Jubbil with Addis Ababa in Abyssinia would make possible the rapid transportation of troops to the coast, where within four days they could reach Suaz or in five days Basora in Mesopotamia. The Abyssinian troops, he also noted, are already well armed, having from 800,000 to 1,000,000 modern rifles, all manufactured since 1911, partly in Germany, but for the most part in Belgium. The co-operation of the Japanese fleet is suggested for the transportation of Abyssinian troops to Egypt or Mesopotamia.

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Message to Bereaved

Sir Oliver Lodge Says That Doing Their Duty Mitigates Sorrow of Death

Sir Oliver Lodge has issued a "message to the bereaved," which is published in the Christian Commonwealth.

Sir Oliver's message reads: "The amount of mourning and suffering throughout Europe at the present time is something terrible to contemplate. But it must be remembered that, from the point of view of the individuals who have gone over, there are many mitigating circumstances. They have done their duty; they have sacrificed a useful career here; they have given up all they possessed, and it will be required of them. By such a death a burden of sin is lightened; some atonement is made; good friends are waiting for them; their help can be utilized, and is much wanted for their fellows who are coming over, and they themselves will continue in the joy of service.

"They would like their friends here to recognize that, and not to mourn them unduly; above all, not to consider them as gone out of existence, as extinguished and no longer real. Sorrow at their departure is inevitable, but grief which is excessive causes them pain."

A "cub" reporter was sent out by the city editor to get up a story on the marriage of a young society girl and a man well known in the city. The "cub" was gone about an hour and then returned and went aimlessly over to his desk, by which he sat down. Shortly afterward the city editor noticed his presence and his evident listlessness.

"Here, kid!" shouted the superior, "why aren't you at work on that wedding?"

"Nothin' doin'," replied the boy.

"Nothing doing? What do you mean? Didn't the wedding take place?"

"Nope; the bridegroom never showed up, so there ain't nothing to write."

Man (who had been knocked down in Fleet street by a motor car)—Where am I?

Enterprising street seller—"Ere you are, sir; map of London, one penny."

Russia contains 140 different races.

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Russia. We give you the full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices.

ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. T, St. Louis, Mo.

W. N. U. 1087

Optimism at the Front

The Life of a Gun is Longer Than Generally Believed

A Canadian who contributes letters to the Edinburgh Scotsman, and who always writes from the business front with fine equanimity, says:

The artillery have been quite active during this last week. "Fritz" started the trouble himself, and every afternoon for four days now he has got all he has been asking for, and his reply is getting more feeble all the time. If this is the way it will be nearly all the winter, I don't think it will be such a tough proposition next spring after all.

Our weekly allowance of ammunition keeps on increasing, and even if we don't just hit our targets every time, some particular individual is getting some benefit that will make for success in the long run. In our particular line, new officers are getting the benefit of learning how to observe and correct artillery fire under almost every conceivable condition of atmosphere, and that is probably the most essential thing in good gunnery. The guns themselves are coming in for their share of work, and at last one old theory is exploded. I refer to what experts call the life of a gun. This is especially so in guns of the lighter caliber. In a good many cases they will have outlived the "proverbial cat" before the war is finished, if they have not done so already. Of course, I have no means of telling how Bertha Krupp compares with this record, but it helps to show that British makers are right on the job yet.

One of these fine mornings you will wake up to find that we have a fighting machine that Germany could not equal if she tried. It is queer how the optimistic feeling is gradually growing on us, and somehow the Balkan situation does not seem to worry us, as we have got the notion that it is going to be properly handled.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

The Three Curses

Morphine, Cocaine, and Alcohol—and the Worse of These is Alcohol

The above is the heading of an article in the last bulletin issued by the board of health of Toronto. It goes on to say, "Of the various habits forming drugs alcohol stands out as pre-eminently the greatest universal curse to humanity and has practically no redeeming features. In the light of modern knowledge alcohol, which once occupied a prominent place in the treatment of disease, is becoming more and more discredited every year. The role played by the drug in lowering our resisting power to disease, in the lowering of efficiency and in the actual production of organic disease of the liver, kidneys, heart, arteries and nervous system as we pointed out in our February issue is such as to make it essentially a problem of preventive medicine and one demanding immediate action by administrators of public health."

This arch enemy of mankind is accomplishing its devastating influence by a dual action. In the first place through the economic effects on the home—diminishing as it does and at times entirely cutting off the revenue of the home. Even the moderate drinker, who takes a glass or two of beer or whiskey on his way home from work, robs his wife and family of the equivalent of a loaf or two of bread or a quart of milk, a family which at its best with a full income has probably only enough to keep soul and body together.

The lowering of their vitality and resisting power consequently predisposes them to disease. The alcoholics themselves have much less resisting powers to disease than have the abstainers. This is especially true in pneumonia and blood poisoning. The heavy drinker who contracts pneumonia should not lose an hour in settling his affairs as he will in all probability be unconscious with delirium within twenty-four or forty-eight hours from the time his disease is diagnosed.

In the second place, we have the influence of alcohol on the drinkers forcefully presented by life insurance companies. Statistics prepared by R. H. Moore, actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company shows that the death rate among moderate drinkers was 35 per cent. higher than among abstainers.

English insurance companies found by their statistics running over 40 years that abstainers have a death rate of 23 per cent. less than non-abstainers. In 1892 Mr. Dillon Goughe, public actuary in South Australia, found that the non-abstainers had almost double the amount of sickness than the abstainers had.

Let every one "do his bit" in spreading these truths.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Speyer and Cassel Hold Positions

The attempt to deprive Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel of membership in the privy council on account of their German birth, has been defeated.

The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Reading, held that Sir Edgar and Sir Ernest, as naturalized British subjects, had all the rights and privileges of British-born subjects, and therefore were entitled to membership in the privy council.

Archangel has many links with Great Britain. The account of a Norse trading expedition there in the ninth century was described, or translated, by no less a personage than Alfred the Great, and the modern town dates from the visit of an English voyager, William Chancellor, in the middle of the sixteenth century. Soon after that visit an English factory was established, a fort was built, and around this the town grew up.

The Starving Teutons

Germany is Served With Some of Its Own Sauce

"The tables have been turned on the Germans by the British Fleet," writes Mr. Archibald Hurd, well-known as an authority on naval matters. "Throughout the winter of 1870-1—which was intensely cold—they besieged Paris, caring neither for women nor children though they starved; cats, dogs and rats became luxuries. With absolute ruthlessness they kept out all provisions."

"War was war," they claimed; they were "cruel only to be kind—to short-circuit hostilities." The results were agonizing to the whole world, but not to the Germans.

"With the passage of time nothing was regretted. Count Caprivi some years later, when thinking of the dependence of the United Kingdom on overseas supplies, remarked that the private production of provisions into Paris was prohibited during the siege, and in the same way a nation would be justified in preventing the import of food and raw produce."

"That was Germany's policy towards us; hence her fleet, hence her large number of cruisers, hence her submarines."

"We are not happy in the picture—thanks to the British navy!—Neither the Germans nor their friends are going to be starved, however severe the weather, for they have resources on which to fall back. So let no sympathy be wasted!"

But the people who have left a trail of blood over Europe and over the seas are going to experience in the winter months, in a very minor degree, what Paris experienced in 1870-1, and what it was intended we should experience in a major degree for standing in the way of Germany's ambition."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and cures all catarrhs directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Remedy, be sure it is genuine. It is taken internally and cures in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Canada Lost Many Settlers

False Reports Kept United States Farmers From Emigrating

Reports of conscription, war taxes and internment, have kept 8,000 American farmers from emigrating to Western Canada, according to the annual report of the immigration branch.

Inspector of United States agencies W. J. White, states that immigration officials during the past year have had to contend with "false reports" circulated by those who were embittered against Canada on account of its participation in a war alleged against their kinsmen. We had to meet the most lifeless statements circulated by land holders interested in keeping away from Canada those who might otherwise purchase from them. Mr. White said. The war conditions and the fear general through press reports that conscription was inevitable, that heavy war tax was levied on all land in Canada, had a bad effect. Before war was ever declared several large colonies of Americans of German and Austrian extraction had selected their locations, had given up their farms in the United States, made arrangements for the sale of their effects and were all ready to move. The report of conscription placed a sudden check on this movement. A fair estimate of the number thus affected might be placed at eight thousand, all good farmers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Bad For the Eyesight

The decision of the education authorities of Geneva to discontinue the teaching of German handwriting in their schools, on the ground that it is injurious to the eyesight, is a reminder that Germany has a bigger proportion of its people wearing spectacles than any other nation. It has, indeed, been instanced as a proof of the superior "culture" of Germans that so many are bespectacled. For some years before the war, however, the use of plain Roman type was becoming general throughout Germany, but since the war this reform has been opposed as unpatriotic. Count Reventlow recently denounced the Roman characters as typically English.

"Prudence and foresight!" Yesterday—a little over a year ago in the hot July nights—the crowds of Berlin were cheering for war. Today thousands of them are fighting in the streets for scraps of meat and offal. What will they be doing tomorrow? Perhaps they will be begging for food, for their fathers exhibited in plunging them into the gigantic catastrophe of war.—The London Nation.

The German estimate prior to this war was that at the close of the first year 40 per cent. of the infantry, 20 of the cavalry, artillery and engineers and 12 of the train troops would be lost. But these figures are inadequate for a war on two fronts continuously sustained with many great battles. By the end of the first year of this war the loss was nearer 60 per cent., which means that to keep the army at full strength till next spring the whole fighting force would have to be replaced.

Miss Wheat, the new teacher, was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked:

"James, what was Washington's Farewell Address?"

The new boy arose with a promptitude that promised well for the answer.

"Heaven, ma'am," he said.

HOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials.

THE CANADIAN CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED

10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

Joint Quit Aching Soreness Goes Away

NO MORE STIFFNESS, PAIN OR MISERY IN YOUR BACK OR SIDE OR LIMBS!

Wonderful "Nerviline" is the Remedy

A marvelous pain reliever. Not an ordinary liniment—just about five times more powerful, more penetrating, more pain-subduing than any thick, oily or ammonia liniment. Nerviline fairly eats up the pain and stiffness in chronic rheumatic joints, gives quick relief to those throbbing pains, and never burns or even stains the skin.

"Rheumatism kept my joints swollen and sore for ten years. My right knee joint was often too painful to allow me to walk. In this crippled tortured condition I found Nerviline a blessing. Its warm, soothing action brought relief. I had given up hoping for it. Rubbed on quantities of Nerviline and improved steadily. I also took Ferronine at mealtime in order to purify and enrich my blood. I am today well and can recommend my treatment most conscientiously."

(Signed) C. PARKS, Prince Albert.

Not an ache or pain in the muscles or joints that Nerviline won't cure. It's wonderful for lumbago and sciatica; for neuralgia, stiff neck, earache and toothache. Nerviline is simply a wonder. Best family liniment known and largely used for the past forty years. Sold by dealers everywhere, large family size bottle 50c, small trial size 25c. Refuse a substitute, take only "Nerviline."

Postage Lowered on Parcels

Canada Foregoes Charges on Those Sent Canadians on the Continent

The post office department has foregone its share of the postage on parcels to soldiers in France, thus effecting a material saving in the cost of forwarding such matter to the front.

The following official announcement has been issued:

"The Hon. T. Chase Cairns, postmaster-general of Canada, has been authorized by the government to forego its share of the postage on parcels to soldiers in France, thus effecting a material saving in the cost of forwarding such matter to the front. The following official announcement has been issued:

"For parcels weighing up to three pounds, 24 cents; for parcels weighing over three pounds and not more than seven pounds, 32 cents; for parcels weighing over seven pounds and not more than eleven pounds, 38 cents."

"This means a material reduction on the cost of parcels, and it is hoped it will be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian public. This reduction has been brought about by Canada foregoing all postal charges for the conveyance of these parcels in Canada and on the Atlantic."

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are ward off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Armenian Atrocities

Estimated That a Million Armenians Have Been Killed

Lord Bryce has issued a further report on the Armenian atrocities. He gives the estimate of a person described as a competent observer, placing the destruction of life as nearly 1,000,000, or practically half the population of Armenia.

One report which Lord Bryce quotes states that in a certain town 200 chief Armenians were imprisoned and then taken by night in wagons to the river bank and there killed. The women and girls, he states, have been distributed among the Turkish villages, the Turks choosing such girls as they wanted.

A large number of exiles were allowed to take shelter in a town, where for a time they were better off. Suddenly the police ordered them all to leave and the whole number, perhaps 5,000, were literally driven up the ash into the streets and rushed to an encampment.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

On the battlefields of Europe the bravery shown by men on both sides and by men of all races is the one thing that relieves the horror of the conflict, the star that gleams in a firmament like a pall. Men face the prospect of certain death unafraid and gloriously. To be fearless of consequences when exposure draws the fire of a thousand sharpshooters and the smiting hail of the machine guns is to enter that select company, the Bravest of the Brave. But men, old and young, volunteers no less than veterans, do not flinch from the ordeal.—New York Sun.

The department of militia and defence desires it to be known that the officers and non-commissioned officers being brought back to Canada from the Canadian expeditionary forces abroad are those only selected on account of their fitness for instructional duties, and on account of their gallant conduct at the front. It is useless for people to write the department urging the return of their relatives for this duty, as only those who have rendered meritorious services and are recommended by their commanding officers as worthy and capable are required. All these men must also be prepared to return to the front immediately whenever wanted.

Should Germany Win

A Stirring Recruiting Speech Delivered in Ireland

Speaking of the possibility of a German invasion of Ireland at a recruiting meeting, the Rev. W. P. Burke, C.C., said: "We are now, to my mind, confronted with the most serious crisis that has occurred for three hundred years—since Cromwell made preparations at Bristol for the invasion of Ireland. Don't think it is England's fight only. As sure as England goes down, we will go down, too. I will tell you a little story. 'I once got aboard a boat leaving Liverpool, and amongst the passengers were an old man and his wife. When they were nearing the mouth of the Mersey I overheard the woman make the remark—'Reuben, the ship will go down,' in an excited tone. 'Don't worry,' he replied. 'It ain't our ship.' Now, my friends, that is the situation today. If England goes down, and if spiked helmets come into sight in Ireland, do you think that Professor MacNeill and the Sinn Féin party can keep them out of Ireland? No. In this matter we are all in the same boat. Now, what are the facts? For fifty years this German cloud has hung over Europe. Fifty-one years ago Germany crushed Denmark; four years afterwards the Austrians went under the Germans; and six years later France was levelled in the dust by them; and then Germany settled down, and for forty years has been preparing for this war. It would only take the Germans fifteen hours to get here—why, we can almost hear the roar of their guns. Now, if Germany conquers Europe, then Britain will live for only five years longer, and Ireland will then be beaten. (A voice—"never") Well, we shall see. Many persons say that the victory of the Germans means a victory for the Catholic Church. Well, a few years ago, before the war commenced, a Catholic Congress was held at Liege, and was attended by deputies from all Europe. A large representation was present from Germany. Dr. Lieber, the vice-president of the great Centre Party in the German parliament, stated: 'Many of you here in Belgium, fear Germany. You fear that, sooner or later, your country and its liberties will be swallowed up; but I tell you that we, the Catholics of Germany, will rend the empire if one hair of your head is touched.' This is the substance of his statement. Now, my friends, Belgium and its liberties are destroyed; and no word of protest from the Catholics of Germany. Lo you think that will spare you because you are Catholics? What has happened in Poland, that great Catholic country? Germany has set itself to crush it out of existence. They have uprooted some 25,000 Polish farmers and replaced them by Germans. To complete the destruction of Poland the Germans passed a law prohibiting one Pole purchasing land, so that in process of time the whole soil of Poland must pass into German hands. Now, during all this period the English government has been working to renege and root the Irish people in their own soil. The Congested Districts Board and the Estate Commissioners have been busily engaged; great ranches have been divided up, and no fewer than 4,000 evicted tenants have been stored. Tell me, as reasonable men, if the Germans are going to treat Ireland differently from Poland? Believe me, my friends, this is a war of conquest, and the Germans mean to exchange the arid wastes of the Baltic and the lands of Brandenburg for the rich pastures of Ireland. Every one of us should face these facts as common sense men, and not as dreamers or talkers. Let us all set ourselves to the work before us, and defeat Germany, and with it militarism. I am here today because I oppose conscription. Conscription leads to militarism. It means that the armies, from being the servant, become the master of the state. It means that we no longer shall be governed by the free will of the people, but by a military junta. It appeals to every young man of military age to join the colors. The Germans are now, I believe, in Fontenoy. Let us hope that it will be the work of the Irish to shove them back across that plain, and win for our country a victory far greater and more fruitful than our forefathers did in 1745."

Enthusiasm prevails on the Indian Reserves over the decision of Gen. Hughes to allow the formation of a battalion of Indians for overseas service. Although there are many Indians in the contingents that have gone, the policy generally has been to discourage enlistment. All over the Dominion, loyal Indians have offered their services and have been refused that there will not be the slightest difficulty in raising a full regiment and there might be a second.

A Japanese Regiment

Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, has received from British Columbia a proposal to organize a regiment of Canadian Japanese for service in Europe. One thousand Japanese who have been naturalized in Canada will be enlisted at once under the proposal and sent overseas.

Not only will the ranks be made up entirely by Canadian Japanese, but the officers will be naturalized Japanese. The full strength of the regiment will be maintained by enlistments from time to time.

General Hughes explained that the proposal had come to him only internally, and that, pending the receipt of some official order, the military authorities would make no decision.

Eight members of the crew of a Zeppelin airship which raided London, Oct. 18, were found frozen to death on their return to Germany, according to the Daily Express, which, although it is unable to vouch for the truth of the story, says it has been openly discussed in Germany, where it caused a profound impression and possibly acted as a deterrent to further raids.

45,699 Alien Enemies Interned

It was announced recently in the house of commons that the number of "alien enemies" interned in England are: Civilians, 32,324; naval and military, 13,375.

Besides these prisoners of war now in England total 21,255.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver. Stimulate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels.

Care can slip into the next. Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4 1/2 inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in three doses: green of strength, No. 1; 11; No. 2; 23; No. 3. 1 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free sample. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Jenny Walker).

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will sharpen your Razor better and quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Post free 25 cents. Per Razor 75 cents. O. K. Straps \$1.50—Best Made.—Canada House Co., Vancouver, B.C., and all cities.

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.

CROWN TAILORING CO., Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N°1 N°2 N°3.

THÉRAPION. Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, NERVOUSNESS, BRUISES, DYSPEPSIA, BLOOD POISONING, PILES, ETC. EITHER BY DRUGGISTS OR MAIL. POST 4 CTS. SUGGESTED POST FREE 25 CENTS. PER BOTTLE. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVRE-STOCK RD. HAMPSHIRE ENGL. NEW REMEDY ANTISEPTIC POWDER. EASY TO USE. SAFE AND EFFECTIVE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WOOD TACKETS. IS ON BOTT. GOVT. TRADE MARKED TO ALL GENUINE FACTORIES.

True Irish Hero

Although his left eye was false, Francis Gallagher of Strabane, managed to pass a military medical examination and to become a corporal in the 1st Irish Brigade. In the nighting at Gallipoli he lost his right eye, and is now totally blind. However, he is not despondent, as the following extract, from a letter he has written to a recruiting officer will show:

"I had a glorious time. We went into action with the Munster Fusiliers, and we took the Turkish trenches. But my fellows had to retire. I did not, but was later carried back with a bullet in the right eye. Now I am stone blind, I have a confession to make. I deceived you when you enlisted me; I had a glass eye, and now I have none. I have done my bit, and would not exchange with the best man at home."

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

LIMIT 55 POUNDS

Cases of Comforts For Canadian Sold.

Should Not Weigh More

Sir George Perley has cabled the militia department to the effect that comforts for Canadian officers and men addressed to the Canadian war contingent association should not weigh more than 55 pounds gross, as cases heavier than that will not be guaranteed delivery.

Letters to Canadian prisoners in Germany, it is further stated, should be addressed to 14 and 16 Cockspur street, Trafalgar square, London, England. The man's address and the fact that he is a prisoner of war should be plainly noted.

A member of the impecunious and greatly taxed middle class was drawing his weekly pittance from the cashier, who apologized for the dirty condition of the treasury notes.

"I hope you are not afraid of microbes?" he remarked.

"Not in the least, thank you," was the reply. "I am sure no microbe could live on my salary."

TYPHOID

Is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous effect of the almost innocuous effluvia. Vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CHITLER LABORATORY, BURLINGTON, CAL. PREPARED VACCINES A SERVICE UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

Special Sale for Three Days Only---Provisions to Taking Down Stock

Help yourself to many of this season's best values in men's undervests, men's and boys' suits, boys' underwear, Children's shoes, flannellette ends--Don't forget for Thurs. only.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT
500 ends of Flanneletts, reg. 15c, 18c, 20c, sale price 10c
Wool Caps and Bonnets, Sale Price 10c

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Boys' Suits, reg. 4.50 for 3.25
Men's Suits, reg. 10.00 6.95
Men's Tweed Suits, reg. 15.00 Sale Price 11.95 and 12.75

LADIES UNDERWEAR—Ladies Fleece Lined Vests, Sale Price 25c
Ladies' Fleece Lined Drawers 25c
Children's Wool Vests, value to 65c for 40c For Three Days Only

MEN'S and LADIES' SWEATERS—Men's Sweaters, reg. 5.00, Sale Price 4.00
Ladies' Wool Sweaters, reg. 4.50 for 2.75

LADIES' HOSIERY and COMBINATIONS
Ladies' Fleece Black Hose 25c
Ladies' Natural Combinations, reg. 90c 75c
Ladies' Wool White and Natural Combinations, regular 1.25 95c

CHILDREN'S SHOE DEPT.
75 pairs, reg. to 1.75 for 75c
Boys' and Girls' Overshoes reg. to 1.25, sale price 50c

MEN'S & BOYS' UNDERWEAR
Boys' Odd Vests, reg. 65c, sale price 25c
Men's Odd Wool Vests, reg. 1.00, Sale Price 50c
Men's Winter Caps, 25 per cent. off regular prices.

Grocery Department
Ontario Honey, 5 lb. pails 1.10
Jams, Wagstaff's, all kinds, per tin 85c
Syrup, finest quality, Maple quart tins 55c
Apples, finest quality, per case 1.90
Bananas, good stock, per doz. 35c
Oranges, per doz. 30c, 40c and 50c
Nuts, fresh for week end, per lb. 25c

Men's Odd Pants
Men's Corduroy Pants, reg. 3.75 for 2.95
Men's Corduroy Pants, reg. 4.75 for 3.85
These Prices for Three Days Only

This Week End winds up the Biggest Week's Selling.--Scores and scores of Vulcan thrifty housekeepers have bought to last them for many months to come at prices lower than their actual value today. Buy again at the same prices.

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN, - ALBERTA

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

Are we to Have Consolidation?

Evidently the chief reason why consolidation does not receive more attention in this district is because we don't happen to have the necessary interest in the education of the generation which is to take our place in the course of a few years. No other reason seems to appear, for the methods of getting consolidation are simple enough, and therefore we are bound to put its non-adoption down to the aforementioned reason.

We have urged that a meeting of the trustees whose schools would be affected should be called, and, if it was thought practicable, the ratepayers should be at the same meeting, and we still put this proposition forward.

Mr. McKAGUE, who was here some time ago to talk consolidation, was in Vulcan with the Short Course School, and he then stated that he would be only too glad to come to Vulcan again and address a meeting on the question of school consolidation. But, he said, he did not want to come down here to speak to an audience as small as the last one was.

Here then is the opportunity. Let the trustees of the schools arrange to have a meeting and get Mr. McKAGUE to speak to them. Something ought to be done to forward this consolidation idea. Our present educational necessities demand it, and it provides one of the steps towards a better education for the boys and girls of the province.

We ought not to sit still and do nothing.

Those 17 inch Guns.

There is an old saying to the effect that bad news travels fast, but as to whether it travels as fast as a scare rumour can't be accurately stated. However the 17 inch guns said to be in preparation by the Germans for use on their war vessels may be classed in the latter category.

Apparently the report was without good foundation, as the British Admiralty, who would know if anyone did, knew nothing about it. That, of course, does not say that the 17 inch guns are not a reality. At all events, the report was considered sufficiently important to warrant questions in the British House of Commons, and it fell to the lot of the Hon. A. J. BALFOUR, first lord of the Admiralty, to reply to them.

His reply, however, was reassuring, although it contained nothing informative. But we have not to go beyond the statements of Mr. CHURCHILL to know that the British fleet has not been idle since the war started. The country was informed at the commencement of the war that the British fleet was being added to in numbers and in power in order to meet the emergencies of whatever the Germans might spring as a surprise, and it is more likely than not that Great Britain has added to her gun power in a manner which no one outside the persons directly concerned with the work, knows. Great Britain is not likely to be caught napping, neither has the navy spent its time on a pleasure cruise during its months of vigil in the North Sea, and when the war is over we shall hear of the wonderful expansion which has taken place in the British fleet.

The 'Slot' Machines Again

At one of the recent council meetings the question of the 'slot' machines at the various Chinese restaurants in town came up for a limited amount of discussion, to be resumed next time the council meet. Beyond deciding that some curb ought to be put on the public use of these machines by means of a tax, nothing further was done, but it is almost certain that the tax will be enforced, so that the proprietors will hand over to the town some of the money for which they have not worked. This is quite fair, for the council can do nothing more. They might, of course, make taxes so prohibitive as to remove the machines altogether from the restaurants, and that would be as good a thing as they could do. A fool and his money are soon parted, the old saying says, and human ingenuity has not yet discovered a means of staying this separation. But the removal of the machines would result in certain of the younger male element of the town having one fascination the less on which to centre its growing imagination.

There is, of course, a certain amount of family influence to be used in these matters, but the kiddies will not lose and make for where they think the greatest excitement is to be found. The family cannot go everywhere, and therefore there is a certain amount of duty

devolving on the controlling elements of the town.

Undoubtedly the boys ought to be debarred from the pleasures of watching elder if no wiser individuals parting with their money in the pursuit of defeating chance, and if other amusements such as the pool table have been taxed heretofore, there is no reason why the 'slot' machines ought not to come under the same edict, only with a little more severity.

The Moral Difference

In the recent debate in the British House of Commons on the question of tightening the blockade round Germany, Sir EDWARD GREY, in defending the present policy of the Government, forcibly reminded the House of the relative positions of Great Britain and Germany in the war.

"What would have been said by neutrals if we had done what Germany had done?" he asked, and the question goes to the foundation of the moral standing on which the opposing powers are fighting.

Germany, in her eagerness to do Great Britain and her Allies all the harm possible, resorted at an early stage to the sinking of all commerce ships and passenger ships to which she could get within range, irrespective of the fact that neutrals were thereby endangered and lost. Throughout the war her naval policy has been one of frightfulness.

Compare this attitude with that of Great Britain, and then see how the two countries stand. Had Great Britain followed the plan of Germany the war would have been over by now, for the British navy could have cleaned up the entire sea going vessels carrying food-stuffs.

That, however, is not her idea of warfare. A fair fight is always the motto of the British; throughout the war they have fought the war like gentlemen, a term the meaning of which the Germans don't know. Great Britain has an established mode, and in her fighting the world looks to her for it. Germany, whatever methods she adopts, has everything to gain and nothing to lose, and that is the moral difference between the two countries.

Still Merrily Dumping

Notwithstanding all that has been said in regard to the matter, the habit, for it is getting nothing more or less, of dumping on the townsite will continue with unabated vigour, and by the time that the snow clears away and the warmer days come, we shall have some fine beauty spots just over to the south of the town.

It is strange, after all that has been done and is being done, to effect the cleanliness of our smaller towns and villages, that people who are able to do something towards carrying regulations which make for health out, pay no attention whatever to them.

It has been the boast of residents in Vulcan that the town was as clean as any in the south of the province. It was a boast which was worth something, but if the present habits of certain people are allowed to develop unrestricted, we shall no longer be able to lay claim to our former civic cleanliness.

Surely something can be done to put a stop to this sort of thing.

Alter The Names of the Streets

Now that the council has got down to business, we should like to suggest they consider the altering of the names of the streets and avenues and substitute the numbers which are in vogue in so many of our towns. We believe that it within is their province to do so.

The present arrangement is rather too grandiose for the memory of the average person; it is all they can do to remember such names as Vulcan, Jupiter, Apollo, Minerva, and the rest of the deistic appellations without being able to place them on certain thoroughfares, and the puzzle to the stranger who is looking for a certain street with any of these names is only enhanced when he stops any resident for the requisite information; nine times out of ten the latter does not know.

FORD CAME BACK

He started out with great acclaim And now he's back in town again.

While the nations still are fighting; It seems that his associates Got mixed up on their opates

Beyond his power of righting.

They liken him unto the car That carries his name near and far—

They start out with a puffing,

But when they go a little way They fill the driver with dismay—

It seems they were a-bluffing.

But here's the point I wish to make,

It's the best car yet for one to take

On any kind of tack.

A big car takes a bigger load

And then lies stalled along the road,

But the Ford will sure come back.

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes

Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District

Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN
Vulcan - Alberta

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.
VULCAN - Alberta

R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

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Watchmaker and Jeweler
OPTICIAN
Eyes Tested Free.
VULCAN - ALBERTA

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BEST BREAD DAILY
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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
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Lineham Lumber Co.
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Slabs, Firewood, Windows, Doors and Finish
Get our Prices.

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

No. 1

Timothy Hay

Always on hand

For Sale

Vulcan Livery

R. E. DODDS, Prop.

FOR SALE—A number of milk cows for sale, some fresh now and others fresh shortly. Also Duroc Jersey pigs for sale.
J. A. Rushfeldt,
Vulcan, Alberta. D. 15, 16.

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of horses branded on Left Shoulder

FOR SALE

25 H. P. Gas Tractor and 5 bottom engine gang plough, stubble bottoms, practically new. Ploughed only about 180 acres. \$850 cash, with outfit. Apply J. S. Vulcan Advocate.

Money to Loan

I have money to loan on well improved farm lands, on easy terms. Farmers note that no life insurance is required in this proposition. For particulars see A. M. TRAIL, Bank of Hamilton.

Before You Buy Your Fanning Mill or Sleigh

Call around and inspect our stock.

"Foston" and "Winner" fanning mills and John Deere and Tudhope - Anderson sleighs.

These bear Inspection

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN - ALBERTA

We are Shipping HOGS on Wednesday, Jan. 26

Digging Trenches Christmas Day

Pte. Harry Mould, in a recent letter dated Dec. 24th, to friends in Vulcan, gives an account of his experiences over Christmas. The letter, in part is as follows:

"Well, this is Christmas again, and not at all like it. We have just got back after working at a trench which had caved in Christmas morning. We start off at six in the morning to continue our good work, so you might imagine Harry with a shovel shovelling dirt for dear life, (sooner push a pen for dear life).

"The weather is the rotten thing; it is nothing for it to rain steadily for a week at a time, and of course it is so hard to get anything like dry.

"We return to the trenches on New Year's Day, and I trust we come out better than we have been doing. We are four hundred short of the old boys.

"We anticipate anything happening here now. The inhuman beasts tried to attack further up the line but got driven back, and heavy losses were on both sides. I cannot see how they don't beat us oftener, as they use that gas. We got the tail end of some recently and it was fierce. I trust God will bring them; their punishment for such cowardly acts as they perform, and believe me the horrible tales you hear of them are all true.

The deadliest thing I think is to see the barbed wire. My, how any troops will clear them without some awful casualties is a wonder.

"I suppose we can still hope for peace by next Christmas. I am digging trenches Christmas day thinking of the I. O. O. F. spread, and can picture you all seated around."

Sat., February 12
SHIMP'S HALL, VULCAN

TORONTO MALE QUARTETTE

Tickets at Kahler's Jewelry Store
Reserved Seats \$1 and 75c. Rush Seats 50c
Children's Seats 25c

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid up - \$3,000,000



MONLY GROWS
The interest paid in our Savings Department helps the thrifty to accumulate a good Bank Account. A small deposit will start an Account, and interest is allowed from the first deposit.

BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER.

Bank of Hamilton
ESTABLISHED 1872

Try an Advt. in The Advocate

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP

WOLFE & PETTMAN
are dissolving partnership on the 29th day of February, 1916 and request all those whose accounts are still unsettled to call and make an adjustment of same before above date.

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District in which the land is situated, and make application for a homestead certificate. (See Dominion Lands Agency for full regulations.)

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after entering the land patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead rights may take a purchase of homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation on under certain conditions.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP—One section raw land about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy to raise, Flood & Whitcher, Vulcan, Alberta.

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooming house, electric lighted, Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

HARNESS M—All kinds harness and repairs, neatly and promptly, 111-113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 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Aiding the Wounded

Red Cross Transport Accomplishes a Good Work

Undoubtedly the work of ambulance transport is one of the greatest. Red Cross achievements during the war. There are today over two hundred ambulances at work with the English and Canadian troops in France. This includes two complete convoys of 50 cars at the actual front, a gouge convoy at Boulogne and other units at Havre and Rouen. The Boulogne convoy is stationed in a large building formerly used for a fishery exhibit. This has been turned into an immense garage which shelters all the cars of the base. There is also a huge repair shop fitted up with the most modern machinery. Complete records are kept of each journey made by each ambulance and touring car.

Ninety cars are always in readiness for instant service. They are divided into sections of eighteen. Inside of two minutes after a call has been received, the whole ninety cars are in motion to the central railway station to attend the work of transport between train and hospital.

In March 33,941 patients were handled. In May, after the second battle of Ypres, 7,000 wounded were handled in one day in Boulogne alone.

The convoys which work at the front are under direct military command. It is their duty to go to the field hospital and to transport wounded who have been brought the previous night from first aid posts. Sometimes they go up to the first aid posts themselves and so come under fire.

This war has proven that the motor ambulance is absolutely essential. It is not a luxury. It is a necessity. It is as much a Red Cross requirement as are bandages and surgical dressings. The motor ambulance transports the wounded swiftly and painlessly. It saves time and decreases the jar of movement, and it is estimated by competent medical observers that it has cut the mortality rate in half. One of the most useful gifts that can be made to the Canadian Red Cross Society is a motor ambulance.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

Neutrality

If the United States desires to aid Great Britain and her allies, the honorable and manly course would be to join them openly in the war.—Springfield Republican.

But isn't there a sort of equity in the present working arrangements, under which the American friends of the Allies help the Allies all they can, and the American friends of the Germans help the Germans all they can, while Washington remains neutral?

The United States is a corporation, and has no feelings. It is the people who have feelings. About nine-tenths of them feel for the Allies, and the other tenth for the Germans, and all the tenths express their feelings as emphatically as the law allows.—Life

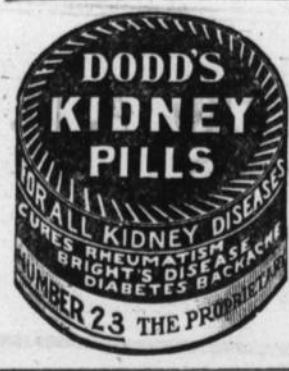
After reading the regular lesson one afternoon a young woman who was teaching a class of youngsters in a Sunday school folded the paper and began to ask questions.

"What little boy," she persuasively remarked, "can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead'?"

"I can, Miss Mary!" exclaimed a small boy named Tommy, excitedly wriggling his hand.

"The 'quick' was the triumphant rejoinder of Tommy, "is the thing that hops out of the way of automobiles; that that don't is 'dead.'"

Newfoundland is even stronger for prohibition than is Alberta, for 24,965 of its citizens have voted for the suppression of the liquor traffic to 5,438 against. The ratio is about 82 to 18, while in Alberta is about 60 to 40. Newfoundland has gone farther than Alberta, for it will prohibit the manufacture, the importation and the sale of intoxicating liquors, while in this province the government will take over the traffic and liquor will still be obtainable, although under well defined restrictions.—Calgary News-Telegram.



W. N. U. 1087

The Austrian Censor

Is Entitled to Some Recognition as a Source of Genuine Humor

The popularity of censors is nowhere very great, but in Austria, it would seem, they are entitled to some recognition as a source of genuine humor. We find in the Vorwaerts the following two samples of censored literature in the Vienna Press. One, intended to be an article criticizing the ministers, ran as follows:

"We are not professional grumblers. One familiar with men and things would, in face of our criticism today, ask us. But do you know how it looks in the head of a troubled statesman? I will show you. . . . And here the censor cut out the rest of the article leaving a blank to show how it looks in the head of a 'troubled minister.' In another paper the censor conscientiously struck out the words 'not' and 'nothing' in a passage on the rising cost of living, making it read thus:

"Day by day the situation is becoming more and more difficult. The growing prices in our town are assuming unheard-of dimensions. The population is looking forward to the choicest things. Flour is — to be had. The poor classes have, in the true sense of the word, — to eat. The government care — about the fate of the population and the authorities are — equal to their task."

And just the opposite of all this is true. This example of censorial humor deserves to be included in the international collection which will surely be made at the end of the war.

All Mothers Need Constant Strength

Their Strength is Taxed and They are Victims of Weakness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother fails in it, it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their sufferings and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only those who know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the pills and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

\$125,000,000 Worth of Frozen Meat

Walter Runciman, speaking in London of the successful effort made by the government to safeguard food supplies, said that more than \$125,000,000 already had been paid for imported frozen meat. He added that if the German submarine menace had been as successful as its authors contended, the people of England might have been starved.

"Thanks to the navy," Mr. Runciman said, "the submarine menace has been destroyed, but the government could take no risks, so steps had been taken adequately to meet the needs of the people in wheat and flour. This was socialism on a business basis," he concluded.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Germany and America

Few events of the war have caused such widespread or deep bitterness in Germany as the attitude of the United States after war was declared. A certain time will be required for Germany to recuperate. It would be a pity if this recuperation should be distributed by commercial conflicts resulting from the present attitude of the United States. When Germany has recovered from the war, she will undertake a widespread, well-engineered work of education in America as to the relative merits of Germany and Britain. If necessary, the mailed fist will also be applied to American aberrations. Meanwhile Germany will show patience and consideration for certain weak sides of the American national character.—Frankfurter Zeitung

Tragedy of The Submarine

U-Boats Have Been Netted, Rammed or Destroyed by Rapid-fire Guns

In the recent complete breakdown of the German submarine attack on merchant shipping, we witness another of those suet victories over the German navy, of which the present war has been so fruitful. The first and greatest of these, of course, was the complete immobilization of the German high sea fleet, whose 20 or more dreadnoughts and battle cruisers have been shut up helplessly in German North sea ports and in the Baltic from the very day that war was declared.

To what are we to attribute the sudden collapse of the German submarine raiding expeditions? The answer is to be found in the two fields of mechanics and psychology. We stated many months ago, when the submarines were at the height of their activities, that the experience of past naval wars justified the expectation that some effective means would be discovered for defeating the U-boat attack; and the event has proved that we were right. It is safe to say that no branch of the great naval and military operations of this war has been the subject of more thorough investigation by the scientist and the inventor than that of submarine warfare on its defensive side. Very fruitful has been the study of this problem and most efficient have been the means adopted.

Not until the history of the war comes to be written will be known which of the defensive measures have proved to be the most successful. Probably more submarines have been accounted for by nets than by any other means, although a large number have been sunk by destroyers and swift motor boats rushing in upon and ramming them or destroying them with their rapid-fire guns. We are informed that not a few boats have been lost when they came to the surface at night to recharge their batteries. The exhaust from the oil engines is very noisy and can be heard over a great distance and naturally the submarines choose the night time for battery charging. The destroyers and armed motor boats gather in the submarine-infested area after night has fallen and by careful listening detect the location of the submarines, creep upon them quietly and then, make a final dash to get them with the gun or the ram before they can submerge.

The contemplation of a lingering death in a sunken submarine may well strike terror to the stoutest heart, and the British admiralty have made deadly use of the psychology of the situation by refraining from making any mention of the time or place of the destruction of the U-boats. When the location of the boats at the top of a torpedo net showed that a submarine was entangled, the U-boat was hauled to the surface, shot full of holes and allowed to sink without a word being published of the occurrence.

The psychological effect upon the personnel of the submarine service of this absolute silence as to the fate of the submarines after they have left Wilhelmshaven or the mouth of the Elbe must be simply appalling. So long as the fate of the U-boats which were destroyed or captured in the earlier weeks of the war was made known, the horror of uncertainty was missing, but during the past few months over half a hundred boats have failed to return. They saluted as they steamed out from their naval base, and that was the last that was seen or heard of any one of them.

Von Hindenburg has said that the present content is one of nerves. If so, it may well be a question whether this portentous silence which has followed the passage of the U-boats upon the high seas has not been a powerful factor in breaking down the German submarine warfare.—Scientific American.

BOOST

Boost your city, boost your friend, Boost this lodge that you attend, Boost the street on which you're dwelling.

Boost the goods that you are selling, Boost the people round about you, They might get along without you, But success will quicker find them if they know that you're behind them.

Boost for every forward movement, Boost for every new improvement, Boost the man for whom you labor, Boost the stranger and the neighbor. Cease to be a chronic blocker, Cease to be a progress blocker, You'd make your city better, Boost it to the final letter.

Vienna May Be Dark

Reports reaching Switzerland from Austria say that the supply of coal in Vienna is so small that the question of lighting this city has become acute. The Burgomaster has appealed to the government to provide coal for the municipal gas works, so that the capital may not be left in darkness. The cities of Laibach and Styria, it is reported, already are without gas on account of the lack of coal.

Turned Guns on Their Own Airmen

That German troops turned their own guns on a disabled Teuton airship and killed the man in it, in order to destroy the camera and other information which was falling towards Canadian lines, is told by a staff non-commissioned officer of the 2nd Canadian contingent in a letter to his parents. The aircraft had been beaten by British airmen several thousand feet above the earth.

Bangs—Jones says his wife is a flagrant violator of the constitution. Wags—How so?

Bangs—He says she is continually depriving him of the right of free speech and the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

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Escape of Two Russian Prisoners

Prisoners of War Reach British Lines After Thrilling Experience

A few days ago some soldiers of one of our trenches were startled by the sudden appearance of two young men who rose up amidst the barbed wire beyond the parapet. One of them waved a rag, and both of them shouted out a word which sounded like "Russki! Russki!" They were wearing Russian uniforms.

They were, in fact, Russian prisoners of war in the enemy's hands, and had made a daring escape to our lines. Mr. Philip Gibbs writes from British headquarters that their story is extraordinarily interesting.

One of the men is twenty-two years of age, and was in the 41st Siberian Regiment when he was captured on Feb. 11 at Prasnysz. The other, belonging to the Novoskolski Infantry Regiment, is only nineteen, and was taken prisoner on June 8 on the Bzura. They were both sent to a camp just inside the German frontier lines, about fifteen miles from Posen.

Last October about 2,000 men were sent from the camp into Belgium near the front, and were set to dig trenches.

Of course it is quite contrary to law and usage to employ prisoners in any warlike work against their own party.

Upon returning to the prisoners' camp in the evening the two young men decided to risk an escape. The sleeping hut was surrounded by barbed wire, and guarded by three sentries. German soldiers who had been invalided and made incapable for more active service—and the camp itself was patrolled.

With great luck, however, the two Russian lads crawled through the barbed wire without raising an alarm, evaded the sentries and struck across country towards the sound of the guns.

They travelled five or six miles that night, and lay all next day in a disused trench full of water. The next night they went three miles further. Here they reached some German trenches in a wood, and crossed over several lines until they reached the first line trench, where they had the nearest chance of being caught. Two men were standing at their loop holes, and two others had just been relieved and were going off.

The Russians crouched down, crept a little further off, and, climbing out of the front line trench, were immediately in difficulties with the barbed wire. Fortunately it was not very strong, and they succeeded in getting through it and crawling to the British trenches, when they gave their cry and leapt down to our men, with bullets flying about them.

It was a lucky end to a great adventure.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

The West and Exports

Third of Total Canadian Exports Supplied by Prairie Provinces

The total external trade for Canada for 1915, including imports and exports, has been placed at \$1,120,253,771, or a total per capita of \$137. Basing the population of Manitoba at 450,000, and of Winnipeg at 200,000, this province's share of the external 1915 trade would be \$1,650,000, while Winnipeg's share would be \$2,400,000.

The three prairie provinces' share would proportionately amount to about \$180,000,000 in actual per capita, but in exports these provinces will this year, and in the beginning of 1916, contribute a much larger proportion to the exports than will the other provinces.

The exports of wheat from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will add at least \$200,000,000 to the Canadian exports for 1915-16, which shows that in exports alone these three provinces will show a bigger per capita than the rest of the country. Their share of the total exports of the Dominion, and if the per capita share of the imports was placed at the Canadian average, it would show that these provinces total external trade, including exports and imports, would exceed \$400,000,000.

The total exports of Canada this year will probably be four times the value of the total exports of manufacturing. Last year the manufacturing exports amounted to a little over \$57,000,000. These figures will be increased this year on account of war orders, but the wheat exports will also show increase in almost greater proportions than will the manufacturing and grains other than wheat will also be in great demand.

All the exports from Canada this year, including agricultural products, manufactures, minerals, etc., will total about \$500,000,000—from the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will contribute very nearly half of these total exports, since the value of the grain exports alone will be nearly half of the total exports for the Dominion this year.

Thus the west contributes more than its share to Canada's external trade, and more especially in exports, which is the right side of the ledger, and represents money brought into Canada.—Free Press.

Canadian Potatoes Allowed in

The United States federal quarantine against shipments from foreign countries of Irish potatoes affected by an order by the department of agriculture effective Jan. 1 Canadian potatoes may be shipped into the United States without certification under an arrangement with the Canadian minister of agriculture. Certification at ports of entry of potatoes from other countries will continue.

"But my daughter's too young to marry, young man. She's just barely a miss."

"She may seem that way to you, sir, but she is a hit with me."

Bovril Keeps the Food Bills Down

Make all your soups and stews more nourishing with Bovril. It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril. The body-building power of Bovril is from ten to twenty times the amount taken. Bovril means more strength—less cost.

S.H.B.

HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. Rates—American Plan, \$2.50—\$3.00 per day without bath; \$3.00—\$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say "Carls-Rite" to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

Public Opinion Indorses

this family remedy by making its sale larger than that of any other medicine in the world. The experience of generations has proved its great value in the treatment of indigestion, biliousness, headache and constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

relieve these troubles and prevent them from becoming serious ills by promptly clearing wastes and poisons out of the digestive system. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Mild and harmless. A proven family remedy, unequalled

For Digestive Troubles

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Holland's Hard Job

Has No Intention of Inviting Belgium's Fate Through Unneutral Attitude

Holland, however, is the neutral country that must walk the straight and narrow path, for the reason that her help on the side of Germany would be of the greatest importance, while, thrown on the other side it would probably mean the speedy ending of the war. She is the key to the whole military impasse. The temptation to take advantage of any slip on the part of her is great, and the canny Dutchman are behaving with the greatest circumspection. Holland has no illusions on the subject of the dangers that surround her, and she keeps more than 500,000 men under arms and ready for an instant service if she is threatened. She would be no unprepared Belgium, but a nation, small but determined and prepared with more than German thoroughness. The expense is tremendous, her usual industries have been restricted or killed, and her commerce is vexed by the British, while her trade with Germany must be most carefully regulated in order not to call down the wrath of the allies. That some Hollanders have made fortunes by more or less irregular trading with Germany is true, but for the great mass of the people the war has been a terrible affliction. Among the many other expenses that it has entailed upon citizens and government is the support of Belgian refugees, thousands of whom still remain as non-paying guests. Many of these have found shelter in Dutch homes, while others are cared for by the government. Holland has proved herself a good neighbor to Belgium, but has no intention of inviting Belgium's fate through any unneutral attitude.—Martin Marshall, in Leslie's.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHT

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber, Who pays in advance at the birth of each year, Who pays down his money, and does it quite gladly, And casts round the office a halo of cheer.

He never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it. I'm getting more papers than now I can read."

But always says, "Send it; our people all like it."

In fact we all think it a help and a need.

How welcome his cheque when it reaches our sanctum, How it makes our pulse throb, how it makes our heart dance;

We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him.

The steady subscriber who pays in advance. —The Ledger.

"A Canadian woman in London, who has undertaken to correspond with lonely men at the front," says the London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, "has received a note of thanks from a Western Canadian non-commissioned officer, who relates how a letter he received from her beside him in the trenches severely wounded and greatly depressed, awaiting removal. Being somewhat perplexed as to how to relieve the tension, the non-com. read the encouraging letter, which he had from the Canadian woman, and it had the desired effect."

Artificial Pearls

Large artificial pearls have been made by filling thin glass bulbs with a solution of fish scale nacre, and they are very clever imitations. An easy way to detect them is to note the spot where the bulb was sealed. Artificial pearls have now been made by another method. The glass bulb is coated on the inside with 10 per cent gelatin solution, allowed to dry only partially and then a small amount of sodium phosphate added and the coating dried very slowly. The iridescence is an optical phenomenon caused by minute wrinkles parallel, formed on the gelatin.

Heavy Toll of the War

Estimated That Two Years of War Will Kill 20,000,000

"The total destruction of life during two years of war will reach 20,000,000 persons," declared Professor Louis C. Parkes, of the government health service, at the annual meeting of the Royal Institute of Sanitarians, recently held in London.

The speaker expressed the hope, however, that this loss of life might somehow prove a blessing in disguise, resulting eventually in a distinct improvement in European civilization.

"In the past ages," said Prof. Parkes, "evolution of higher types in animal and vegetable life has generally resulted from cataclysmic changes, and great destruction by plague, pestilence, and famine has led to an advance in civilization. So it is possible that this Armageddon may be of ultimate benefit to humanity."

Touching on the lowering birthrate in Great Britain, the speaker declared that every country in Europe has shown a decreasing birthrate during the past decade, with the exception of Bulgaria, Roumania and Ireland.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

Wounded Make Toys

Toy making, now engaging the attention of disabled soldiers was practised in Great Britain in Napoleonic times by the French prisoners of war. Basket making was another of their favorite occupations. It was then customary in many cases to allow prisoners of war to wander about in the daytime on parole, within a mile of their domiciles, and eke out an existence as best they could. They were put to no definite work and the baskets and toys were often made out of rubbish picked up in the streets.

The proprietor of a fish store had a new sign: "Fresh Fish for Sale Here."

"Why say 'here'?" said the first customer. "It's unnecessary." He pointed "here" out.

Said the second customer: "Why 'for sale'?" Of course they're for sale." He pointed out two words.

"Why 'fresh'?" said a third customer. "You wouldn't sell them if they weren't fresh, would you?"

At last the sign read just "Fish." Along came a fourth customer.

"What's the use of having that sign," he asked, "when you can smell them a block away?"



Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



EAST AFRICA THE ONLY REMAINING COLONY NOW LEFT FOR GERMANY

WILL SOON BE BRITISH POSSESSION, IT IS EXPECTED

A Determined Attack Will Likely Soon be Made by British Troops on the Only Foreign Possession of Germany— Would be a Valuable Asset to British Empire

The official announcement of General Smith-Dorrien's new command in East Africa, combined with various reports tending to corroborate the belief that an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal will be the next blow which the German headquarters staff will seek to deliver, receives serious consideration.

The immense strategic possibilities of the world war furnishes a fascinating study. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's appointment suggests, in the words of the Westminster Gazette, that "the operations in East Africa are destined to take a more important character than they have hitherto had."

With the operations in the Kamerun practically completed, German East Africa is the only remaining German colony to be subdued, and its possession will be a valuable asset to the British empire, and especially to India. Germany is understood to possess a force of about 7,000 whites at her disposal there, and he has not hesitated to arm large numbers of the native population which totals 10,000,000.

The British forces in East Africa in the early stages of the war consisted of only two battalions of the King's African Rifles (native troops), some 3,000 native police in British East Africa and Uganda, and some small white levies. These were reinforced later by Indian troops.

The German and British forces have come into contact on various occasions, the two most important resulting from the failure of a British attack on the German post of Tanga, and the British capture of Bukoba, the chief German base on Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Nothing in the nature of an attack to conquer German East Africa, which is officially one and a half times the size of Germany, has hitherto been attempted, but the appointment of a general of the fame of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien leads to the expectation that a coup of this kind is now in preparation. Some criticism of the plan is heard chiefly on the ground that it is a "policy of small packets" and that such forces as will be placed at General Smith-Dorrien's disposal could easily be employed elsewhere.

Egypt is the particular place the critics have in view. The British garrison in that country has been greatly increased, and it is believed is adequate to repel German-Turkish attacks. Some authorities hold that the characteristic British habit of disposing the enemy may once again be unduly influencing the government's counsels.

Reports from Syria of Turkish preparations are regarded as serious and travellers from Syria speak of strong concentrations of Turkish troops at Jerusalem and Jaffa. The German general, Trusemar, is in command of an army of 70,000 men at Ghazza, and Gen. Von Mackensen, according to the report, will have supreme command of the army of invasion of Egypt.

The reported decision of the Dutch shipping companies trading to the East Indies to abandon the Suez Canal route is in some quarters considered due rather to German warnings than to the reason alleged—the difficulty of coaling.

An interesting commentary on the present situation in regard to both German East Africa and Egypt is the report that France at an early period of the war offered to place at England's disposal for the conquest of German East Africa, a strong expeditionary force then stationed at Madagascar, but the offer was declined on the ground that Great Britain was not then ready to undertake such an expedition.

United States Annual Agricultural Report

Diversified Farming Essential to a Sound Agricultural Economy

Particular emphasis is again laid upon the necessity for increasing the number of meat animals. The department, it is stated, has extended its activities in this direction as far as available funds permitted. The attention of the single-crop farmer has been directed to the need of diversification and the introduction of live stock as essential to a sound agricultural economy.

Among the most promising agencies for increasing the meat supply are the pig clubs. These now have a membership of about 9,000 boys and girls, and over 2,000 registered hogs are owned by the members. Poultry clubs also have received much attention, the membership now being approximately 4,000. The report continues:

"Last year the ease with which the meat supply can be increased materially by controlling or eliminating the common live stock diseases was pointed out. The direct losses from them are enormous. It is impossible to give any accurate statement even of direct losses. The indirect losses, which also are great cannot be estimated at all. It has been conservatively estimated, on the basis of data for thirty years, that the annual direct losses from animal diseases are approximately \$212,000,000."

The potato situation, the report states, continues very serious. There is practically none available for fertilizer use, and present indications are that the supply for this purpose will not be increased materially during the coming year. The various obstacles to the commercial development of the four known domestic sources are pointed out. These sources are: The giant help of the Pacific coast, the alunite deposits mainly in the mountains of Utah, the feldspathic rock of the eastern part of the United States, and the mud of Searles Lake in California.

The outbreak of the war, according to the report, found this country in a peculiarly fortunate agricultural condition, the year 1914 having witnessed an unusually large production of a number of staple crops. In this connection, the report says in part:

"The wheat crop of 891,000,000 bushels established the nation's record and was 128,000,000 bushels larger than that of any other year. The corn crop of 2,673,000 bushels, while it was only an average one, exceeded that of 1913 by 226,000,000 bushels. The oat crop of 1,141,000,000 bushels was the third largest on record. The potato crop of 460,000,000 bushels was 74,000,000 bushels larger than that of the preceding year and the second in size in the history of the nation. The barley crop of 195,000,000 bushels was nearly 17,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1913 and the second largest on record. The hay crop of 70,071,000 tons was the third in size. The total estimated value of all farm crops and animal products for the year is \$9,873,000,000, an amount greater by \$83,000,000 than the next largest crop value, that of 1913."

Protest Against Re-naming Mountain

Several Canadians, who claim that Mount Edith, near Banff, was named after their wives have written to the government protesting against the proposal to re-name the mountain. Mount Edith Cavell, in honor of the British nurse who was murdered in Belgium. The first proposal was that Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, should be named after the dead heroine, but this was objected to principally for historical reasons. The probabilities now are that both proposals may be dropped by the geographic board and some other means found for commemorating the memory of Miss Edith Cavell.

Wireless Wonders

The 7,000 wireless ship stations in the world require over 15,000 licensed men to operate them, while over 1,000 land stations with a working force of 3,200 men are required to handle the business which originates on board of these vessels.

Germans Fear Great Britain

Believe That British Will Win If War Lasts Till 1917

The Milan Secolo prints a four column interview with a neutral observer, a famous Scandinavian man of letters, who spent four months in Germany making an impartial study of the military, economic and moral situation. He says:

"There is no downheartedness. All the outward and visible facts serve to satisfy or delude the people. None the less a sub-conscious sense of disquietude is universal, and springs from the blank uncertainty as to what the morrow may bring forth."

"The German people hold that their enemies are beaten, but not tamed. They feel that they can rely on their military force and endure the economic pinch for some time, but dread overtakes them when they ask themselves: 'What if the war should last undecided to the year 1917?'

"What preoccupies the German is the problem of time, or—what is the same in their minds—England. Indeed, you cannot form an adequate idea of German hatred for England—hatred mingled with fear. It bursts out in every political speech and in the language of the daily press. The Germans know the English well, their defects and virtues, and they fear above all things the cool, dogged British perseverance."

"Should the British and their allies succeed in maintaining such a resistance as to prolong war beyond 1916, I do not know how Germany can possibly hope for victory. The British blockade has proved far more effective than the Germans wish it to become known in foreign countries."

"What is thought and feared in Germany is that the war will either be definitely won upon the land by the Germans during 1916 unless won on the sea by the English in 1917. Hence a tremendous output of force is to be expected by Germany next year. The first of her acts will be an attempt to smash through to Calais and an expedition against Egypt."

Dealing with the military situation in Germany, the Secolo's informant says he found the problem of enough men recognized there as being very grave. He points out that the German official casualty lists show an average of 150,000 every month, thus totalling about 2,500,000 down to Dec., 1915. This problem is causing unrest in the empire because the industries and agriculture are being drained of their hands. During the last month alone the number of women employed in metal working and transport industries rose from 140,000 to 155,000.

Climate and Cultivation

Broken Land Retains Moisture and the Heat of the Sun

The character of climates is variously affected by the presence or absence of trees and other vegetation. In his British association address, Sir Charles P. Lucas, noted that climates became both hotter and colder when the surface of the earth has been bare by the cutting down of trees; they become drier or moister with the destruction or planting of trees; and healthfulness or unhealthfulness may be determined by the removal or retaining of the forests. The Canadian Northwest is cited as an example. Broken or plowed land does not retain snow and ice like the unbroken prairie surface, but it is more retentive of moisture and the heat of the sun. As a result there has been perceptible agricultural improvement of the climate, with an extension of the wheat belt considerably further north than formerly. Lord Strathcona believed that the rails and telegraph lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway brought some changes even before the coming of the settlers, an increase in dew and moisture having been quite evident near the railway.

Prussian Casualties Total 2,244,248

Prussian casualty lists numbers 389 to 399, according to the Rotterdam Courant, contain the names of 65,340 killed, wounded and missing, making the total 2,244,248. This total is exclusive of the names on 237 Bavarian, 310 Wurttembergian, 233 Saxonian and the naval and Turkish lists, says the newspaper.

Where France Leads World

France fuses, liquefies and transmutes her wealth more quickly than any other country because she is a country of investors. More people in France are regular investors than anywhere else, because the business of saving is universal there. French people live within their income and pile up their savings. They know not only how to make their thrift earn compound interest. They are the possessors of vast amounts of the best securities in the world, the most easily convertible; and their reputation for thrift and financial soundness gives them a hold on the business world's confidence. The limits of French patriotism are fairly matched by the possibilities of French paying power, and in each case France leads the world.—New York Press.

Climate at the Bay Does Not Appear to Have Any Drawbacks

A new book on the Hudson Bay Railway, written by A. H. De Tremaudan, formerly of The Pas, has been published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. The great thing about the book is its preface. This does not mean that the study of the resources of the district is unimportant, but the preface gives a new viewpoint. Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait are compared in latitude with the Gulf of Bothnia, which is the northern arm of the Baltic Sea. Those who remember their geography will recall the group of islands at the southern entrance to the gulf. The most northerly point of Hudson Strait is only one degree farther north than the Aland Islands, which are on the same parallel as Petropavlovsk. The Pas is six degrees farther south. Port Nelson is three degrees farther south. The Gulf of Bothnia freezes every winter. Hudson Bay never freezes over. Those who say that there is danger in using the Hudson Bay route, and that it never can be a commercial success, forget that the Gulf of Bothnia and the string of thriving towns upon both its Norwegian and Finnish shores.—Toronto News.

Walking Keeps Body Healthy

There is no better exercise than walking, for it brings into play all the muscles of the body. Walking is also a great agent for keeping down weight, for maintaining health, and preserving the elasticity of the muscles, which means youth. The home woman has the best sort of a gymnasium right at hand—the work of house-keeping means many steps and the exercise of numberless portions of the body.

To allow one's body to "rust out" is one of the most pathetic of fates. Unused muscles become dormant and old age settles down before it has a right to such a privilege. Perfect circulation is perfect health. This is a medical fact that has been demonstrated, and walking is one of the very best methods of keeping up a good circulation. Physicians always recommend walking as a healthful exercise.

Liquor Prohibited in Officers' Mess

The militia council, it is stated, has decided to abolish the use of liquor in all officers' messes throughout the Dominion. For some time past the sale of liquor has been prohibited in canteens, but its use has been allowed by officers. Henceforth officers and men will be on the same footing as regard to the use of intoxicants.

Immigration Drops

A statement from the quarantine officials at Groose Isle indicates that a total of only 27,667 people coming into Canada were examined, which is 70,676 less than last year.

Photo by American Press Association.

Raising a Torpedo on Board a British Warship at the Dardanelles.



No Hay Export Except To Britain or Allies

Order-in-Council Places an Embargo to Secure Supply For War Needs

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the export of Canadian hay to any but Great Britain and allied countries. There had been a great rush of hay to United States points this year, and it is now stopped for war needs. The British and French armies are greatly in need of hay and desire the Canadian timothy. Already prices are being paid more than double those under normal conditions, recent contracts being placed at \$19 a ton. There is also a limited demand for Canadian timothy among the American horsemen.

In filling the demand for the limited market in the States, the prices are often boosted much above the already high prices paid by the British government. This has led to cancellation and non-fulfillment of contracts already placed in Quebec, causing much worry in the allied armies, and endangering our hold on this market, which can absorb all our timothy production in eastern Canada.

Therefore, steps have been taken to secure the timothy hay crop of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces for use of the allied armies, and the price prevailing (about \$20, or double the usual amount paid) is expected to continue or be even greater.

So far the allied armies have demanded timothy hay, but the department of agriculture has submitted samples of western grasses and eastern clover, and a market may be found for these.

This action has been taken after consultation with the British authorities.

"It is difficult to say just what effect the embargo on hay will have," said Mr. W. H. Dwyer of Ottawa, an authority on hay export. "It all depends on how the government fixes prices. If the Boston and New York price is taken as the Canadian contract price, then the price will likely rise."

"The shutting out of our hay from the American market will undoubtedly increase prices in the States, as Canadian hay this year is superior to the American product."

"We have now but one customer, the British and allied governments, and the Canadian government, buying for them, can fix the price even at \$15 a ton if it wishes."

"The farmers, of course, might not sell, but then the hay could be commandeered."

"Sea Sledge" for Rescue Work

The United States navy department has adopted a new "sea sledge" type of motor boat for rescuing aviators who have got into difficulties. The new boat is the invention of a Boston engineer.

It has been named by its inventor the "motor car of the sea," and is shaped something after the fashion of the flat-bottomed boats used on water chutes. This shape gives the craft a safety even while running at forty miles an hour which other boats do not possess, and it has the further advantage that there is no pounding in seaway, and all the spray is pushed under instead of over the side, as would happen with an ordinary boat travelling at such speed.

It can be turned quickly, without danger to occupants, can be stopped in three times its own length, and can be handled with less exertion than a motor car, while it is also capable of carrying a heavy load.

Where France Leads World

France fuses, liquefies and transmutes her wealth more quickly than any other country because she is a country of investors. More people in France are regular investors than anywhere else, because the business of saving is universal there. French people live within their income and pile up their savings. They know not only how to make their thrift earn compound interest. They are the possessors of vast amounts of the best securities in the world, the most easily convertible; and their reputation for thrift and financial soundness gives them a hold on the business world's confidence. The limits of French patriotism are fairly matched by the possibilities of French paying power, and in each case France leads the world.—New York Press.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF SALONIKI ONE OF THE LESSONS OF THE WAR

IT CAN NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED A GREEK CITY

Population Suddenly Increased From 160,000 to Nearly a Million, A Strange Mixture of Races Brought Together Through the Exigencies of the Balkan Struggle

It is one of the daily lessons of the war in the Balkans that the character of no city or district is so completely fixed that it cannot be altered overnight. Few things have become more wearisome to students of Balkan politics than the historical monographs, charts of race migrations, ethnological maps in several colors (the maps, not the races), constantly issued by one Balkan state or another to prove that virtually all the Balkans as well as a considerable share of the rest of the world is and has always been inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks, Serbs, Bulgars, or Austrians, as the case may be.

The Greeks are probably the worst offenders at least in respect of the extent of their claims. According to them, certainly all of the littoral and all of the islands of the Aegean, and probably a very large part of the Eastern Mediterranean basin as well, including by all means Alexandria, should be Greek. Towards the north, more than half of Albania is claimed and a goodish bit has already been seized. Old Serbia, including even Uskub; Roumelia, out of Bulgaria; and as for Turkey in Europe, the Greeks laugh at the idea that the little that is left of the Western Ottoman empire should fall to anyone but the Greeks, from Kirk-Kilisesh and Adrianople to and including Constantinople. For in the Greek mind, any other disposition of Constantinople than to place the Moslem city under Greek rule would be the rankiest injustice under which Greece would never cease to complain—until properly compensated.

In view of the extravagance of these national claims, it is most interesting to watch the change worked in Saloniki in the course of comparatively few weeks since the allied troops have begun to land there. It is true that Greeks, also, have poured in in even greater numbers than the Allies, but the original population stood at about 160,000 inhabitants, of which number 80,000 are Jews of Portuguese and Spanish descent, still speaking a sort of bastard Spanish, in which several newspapers are printed, though strangely enough the Hebrew characters are employed to spell out these Iberian words. Next in number come the Greeks themselves, totalling with officials, garrison and everything, only 40,000 or less, while the Turks ran them a close second with between 30,000 and 40,000. The remaining population of normal times was that cosmopolitan mixture so characteristic of every port, but especially of a port like Saloniki or Rotterdam, where the territory served by the port and the port itself are in different countries. Here, however, instead of simply having one other country as hinterland, as Rotterdam or Germany, Saloniki has two: Serbia and Bulgaria. There were always, therefore, many Serbs and not a few Bulgars to be found in Saloniki. For the same reason Austrians were frequent in normal times, though less so since the war has cut Austria-Hungary off from Saloniki as a port of outlet.

To a population so divided there was first suddenly added about 800,000 Greek, Macedonian and Tracian refugees—more than double the normal population of the city itself. A new city was built in the shape of a Greek where the refugees are housed in the utmost squalor and the most incredible conditions of crowding. Naturally, they prefer to spend most of their time trying to pick up a few pennies around the streets of the city sitting idle in the stench and filth of the barracks all day.

Scarcely had the population of Saloniki in a way disposed of this sudden influx of strangers, when the Greek mobilization was ordered and soldiers from all over Greece began to arrive at the appointed trysting place—none other than Saloniki.

Following the last two Balkan wars, Greece had increased her population, by territorial acquisitions, over 50 per cent. It is doubtful if even the Greeks quite realized what this increase would mean in the shape of increased number of troops mobilized. In a few weeks—almost in a few days—the population of Saloniki had been first 160,000, then 360,000, suddenly became 700,000. As many as possible of the newcomers were quartered in the inhabitants of the city; the remainder erected a tent city at the edge of the town—but all spent their time in the narrow, ill-paved streets of Saloniki which began to resemble a county seat during fair week.

And then, out of the clear sky, French and British troops began to join the throng. At first the number was small; now it has passed a hundred thousand. It is true that most of these have gone on up into Serbia; but all the necessary commissariat service must be directed from Saloniki, all the work of debarking not only the newly arrived troops but the supplies must be handled there, and in duplicate, for the British have their own machinery to this and quite distinct from the French.

Naturally, there simply were not enough shops in which to bake the bread necessary for so great an increase of population—much less had there enough wheat from which to bake it. The same was true of every other commodity necessary to life—and still is. Serbs, refugees from their war-ridden country, began to arrive in such great numbers that the Greek government suspended the railway service with Monastir trying to prevent this last peaceable invasion. Nevertheless, some 60,000 to 70,000 have arrived. The population of Saloniki in a few weeks has jumped from 160,000 to nearly a million. And the most rudimentary means of taking care of such an increase are absolutely lacking, even to water supply—a drainage.

As for the general aspect of the city; it never was Greek—indeed it is more so now than it ever has been. But today it might be a sort of greater Port Said; it might be Marseilles or London or Alexandria. It is anything—a great bazaar, a human beehive.

But it is not a Greek city. It is not a city at all. It is merely a spot on the map where hundreds of thousands of human beings have congregated—and where few of them who can help it will remain.

The Hudson Bay Route

Climate at the Bay Does Not Appear to Have Any Drawbacks

A new book on the Hudson Bay Railway, written by A. H. De Tremaudan, formerly of The Pas, has been published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. The great thing about the book is its preface. This does not mean that the study of the resources of the district is unimportant, but the preface gives a new viewpoint. Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait are compared in latitude with the Gulf of Bothnia, which is the northern arm of the Baltic Sea. Those who remember their geography will recall the group of islands at the southern entrance to the gulf. The most northerly point of Hudson Strait is only one degree farther north than the Aland Islands, which are on the same parallel as Petropavlovsk. The Pas is six degrees farther south. Port Nelson is three degrees farther south. The Gulf of Bothnia freezes every winter. Hudson Bay never freezes over. Those who say that there is danger in using the Hudson Bay route, and that it never can be a commercial success, forget that the Gulf of Bothnia and the string of thriving towns upon both its Norwegian and Finnish shores.—Toronto News.

Walking Keeps Body Healthy

There is no better exercise than walking, for it brings into play all the muscles of the body. Walking is also a great agent for keeping down weight, for maintaining health, and preserving the elasticity of the muscles, which means youth. The home woman has the best sort of a gymnasium right at hand—the work of house-keeping means many steps and the exercise of numberless portions of the body.

To allow one's body to "rust out" is one of the most pathetic of fates. Unused muscles become dormant and old age settles down before it has a right to such a privilege. Perfect circulation is perfect health. This is a medical fact that has been demonstrated, and walking is one of the very best methods of keeping up a good circulation. Physicians always recommend walking as a healthful exercise.

Liquor Prohibited in Officers' Mess

The militia council, it is stated, has decided to abolish the use of liquor in all officers' messes throughout the Dominion. For some time past the sale of liquor has been prohibited in canteens, but its use has been allowed by officers. Henceforth officers and men will be on the same footing as regard to the use of intoxicants.

Immigration Drops

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refugees—more than double the normal population of the city itself. A new city was built in the shape of a Greek where the refugees are housed in the utmost squalor and the most incredible conditions of crowding. Naturally, they prefer to spend most of their time trying to pick up a few pennies around the streets of the city sitting idle in the stench and filth of the barracks all day.

Scarcely had the population of Saloniki in a way disposed of this sudden influx of strangers, when the Greek mobilization was ordered and soldiers from all over Greece began to arrive at the appointed trysting place—none other than Saloniki.

Following the last two Balkan wars, Greece had increased her population, by territorial acquisitions, over 50 per cent. It is doubtful if even the Greeks quite realized what this increase would mean in the shape of increased number of troops mobilized. In a few weeks—almost in a few days—the population of Saloniki had been first 160,000, then 360,000, suddenly became 700,000. As many as possible of the newcomers were quartered in the inhabitants of the city; the remainder erected a tent city at the edge of the town—but all spent their time in the narrow, ill-paved streets of Saloniki which began to resemble a county seat during fair week.

And then, out of the clear sky, French and British troops began to join the throng. At first the number was small; now it has passed a hundred thousand. It is true that most of these have gone on up into Serbia; but all the necessary commissariat service must be directed from Saloniki, all the work of debarking not only the newly arrived troops but the supplies must be handled there, and in duplicate, for the British have their own machinery to this and quite distinct from the French.

Naturally, there simply were not enough shops in which to bake the bread necessary for so great an increase of population—much less had there enough wheat from which to bake it. The same was true of every other commodity necessary to life—and still is. Serbs, refugees from their war-ridden country, began to arrive in such great numbers that the Greek government suspended the railway service with Monastir trying to prevent this last peaceable invasion. Nevertheless, some 60,000 to 70,000 have arrived. The population of Saloniki in a few weeks has jumped from 160,000 to nearly a million. And the most rudimentary means of taking care of such an increase are absolutely lacking, even to water supply—a drainage.

As for the general aspect of the city; it never was Greek—indeed it is more so now than it ever has been. But today it might be a sort of greater Port Said; it might be Marseilles or London or Alexandria. It is anything—a great bazaar, a human beehive.

But it is not a Greek city. It is not a city at all. It is merely a spot on the map where hundreds of thousands of human beings have congregated—and where few of them who can help it will remain.

Five Miles for a Bath

British Soldiers Keen on Their Morning Plunge

A picture of Belgian soldiers bathing in a picture of British soldiers in Belgium. The soldier writes to his father:

"A tiny cottage some 300 yards from our camp supplies us with water. We go there to wash in the morning, and never fail to enter the place and take a 'cafe' as a warmer before indulging in a wash with ice cold artesian well water. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning—a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and we saw some ships up there. Arrived, we found a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 'Jocks' (the army name for British troops) are likewise having baths, and so we settle down for a wait. They of the kits finish at last, and we make a rush. You see the first to get undressed and ready for it faces the best. Each tub is supplied with lukewarm water to a depth of 6 in., and each tub generally accommodates three of us. The water, by the way, smells remarkably like sheep dip (and is nearly the color, too). This is accounted for, we are informed, by the admixtures of somebody's patent anti-vermin fluid. The dressing and the return are too simple to recount."

The French Flag

It is not generally known that the three stripes of color that make up the French national flag are not equal in width. When the tricolor was first authorized in 1792, the positions and proportions of the three colors were not stated, and such a variety of flags was seen that two years later the National Assembly declared that the national standard should be formed of "the three national colors, in equal bands placed vertically, the hoist being blue, the middle white and the fly red."

For years the flag was made in this way, but though the bands were equal they never looked equal owing to an optical illusion, the blue appearing wider than the red.

At last, after many experiments, it was officially decided that in every hundred parts the blue should be thirty, white thirty-five, and red thirty-seven.

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Experience of Irrigation Farmer In Wet Years

An unusually wet season such as 1915 naturally raises the question, "How do irrigated crops in the large irrigation area in Southern Alberta fare under such conditions?" Numerous theories have been advanced as to results under such conditions, but the only definite answer is found in the testimony of the threshing machine, and this seems to indicate that even in a wet year, irrigation is at least no disadvantage, and irrigated crops are at least as heavy and mature as early as those grown without irrigation.

As an example may be quoted the experience of Mr. R. P. Hanson, who farms a short distance east of Lethbridge, Alberta. All the stubble land on his farm was heavily irrigated in the fall of 1914 as a preparation for the 1915 crop, the water being applied from September 20th to October 5th. During the month of October and early in November, this land was ploughed to a depth of 5 inches and was left in that condition until the spring of 1915, when it was harrowed twice about the middle of April. It was then double-disked, harrowed and levelled. It was afterwards seeded at the rate of 2½ bushels to the acre with oats, the ground being seeded to a depth of 3 inches. This field consisted of 40 acres, and when the oats were threshed in the fall of 1915 they yielded 4,037 bushels, or an average of 101 bushels to the acre.

Land on the same farm on which barley was grown similarly irrigated in the fall of 1914, and was ploughed in the spring of 1915 to a depth of 4 inches, the area ploughed each day being harrowed the same evening. The barley yielded an average of 54 bushels to the acre.

Although neither oats nor barley were

seeded early and the land for both crops was heavily fall irrigated and received the heavy rainfall of 1915, yet the crops matured at an early date with the yields as above stated.

On the whole the net result of a season such as 1915 in Southern Alberta, seems to prove that the soil is immensely fertile when sufficient water is applied at the right time, and that irrigation of grain crops is at least no disadvantage in a wet season, whereas, it guarantees the farmer against loss from drought in an ordinary year.

Pte. Harry Mould in Hospital

The latest letter received in town from Pte. Harry Mould tells of his being in hospital, laid up with a sprained knee. However, it is not so bad as to keep him there long, as he expects to join his battalion in the trenches in the near future.

The letter, in part, says: "I was unfortunately in hospital for Christmas day, and was taken on a stretcher to the clearing station on the 29th, and then put in the train and sent to the base here where you can see the sea, and one feels so near and yet so far from home."

"I was operated on on the 3rd of January, and am now glad to say I am ever so much better and expect to be out of the hospital by the 10th of January, when I shall soon rejoin my battalion."

"I had a sprained knee. I tried hard to stick it out, but on Christmas morning I was unable to walk, so of course they found me out, and the doctor put me on a stretcher and I had to go to hospital whether I liked it or not."

"Isn't it funny how things happen! The day after Christmas our battalion went back to the trenches and the same night the Huns sent aerial torpedoes

over. Two landed right in the trenches, killing one sergeant and quite a large number of others. One fellow went off his head. I and another fellow who happened to be in hospital are the only ones of our section left. Of course, had we not been in hospital we would have had cute little daisies growing over us by now."

AUDITOR'S REPORT

VILLAGE OF VULCAN
FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1915

Receipts	
Cash on hand last audit	\$ 604.29
Arrears taxes	548.43
Current taxes	2471.36
Dog taxes	25.00
Licenses	135.00
Sale Fire Extinguishers	44.00
Loans from bank	972.50
Garbage	5.50
Sundries	64.10
Dr. Balance	266.71
	\$5136.89
Assets	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1915	604.29
Bill receivable	44.00
Unpaid taxes	942.63
Fire engines, etc.	1942.63
Tools	50.00
Nuisance ground	200.00
Town hall	1650.00
Sidewalks, crossings, etc.	2000.00
Expenditures	
Salaries	200.00
Sidewalks, streetwork, etc.	1358.30
Sebenture payment	616.00
Fire apparatus	244.76
Fire Dept. (fuel and gas)	117.74
Health Department	151.10
Paid loans	1000.00
School req.	1600.00
Office safe	150.00
Office expense	71.02
Outditing	24.00
Indigent	83.45
Sundries	107.72
Printing	12.80
	5136.89
Liabilities	
Overdraft	266.71
Salaries	70.00
Town man (labour)	nil
Bank loans	nil
Outstanding accounts	nil
Debenture and Interest	4064.00
Net assessment	137915.00
Total rate	21½ mills
Debenture issue	4000.00
Less redeemed	800.00
Bal. due less interest	3200.00
R. W. GLOVER, Auditor	
A. J. FLOOD, Sec'y-Treas.	

AUCTION SALE!

Sec. 20-18-25, W. 4, 5 miles east and
1 mile north of BRANT

THURSDAY, FEB. 10th

Commencing at 1 o'clock

HORSES, CATTLE, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, ETC.

Terms Cash Lunch Served at 12 No Reserve
F. L. Watt, Sale Clerk J. Tompson, Auct.
J. C. Bilyeu, Proprietor

Fix Me Up Something

Is very often heard in the print shop when a man leaves an order; he prefers to leave his work in the hands of the printer **who knows his job.**

You are safe in leaving your work with us. We do it efficiently and artistically and deliver it with promptness.

Business and Private Stationery
Butter Wrappers
Agents for Appleford Check Books

Vulcan Advocate

ELVES BROS.

Selling Out

We are selling out our business and must reduce our stock \$10,000 before March 1st, as our successors take possession on that date.

Stock Reducing Sale Starts Saturday February 5th

Our object is to reduce the stock and EVERY-
THING goes on sale for cash only. Entire stock is
priced to move---we offer values never heard of before.

WATCH FOR POSTERS

ELVES BROS.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Skating Carnival

Thursday

FEB. 3rd, 1916